The Weekly Post.

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FROM MY ARM-CHAIR.

TO THE CHILDREN OF CAMBRIDGE.

Who presented to me, on my seventy-second birthday, February 27, 1879, this chair, made rom the wood of the village blacksmith's chest nut tree.

Am I a king, that I shall call my own
This splendid ebon throne?
Or by what reason, or what right divine,
Can I proclaim it mine?

Only, perhaps, by right divine of song
It may to me belong;
Only because the spreading chestnut tree
Of old was sung by me.

Well I remember it in all its prime,
When in the summer time,
The affluent foliage of its branches made
A cavern of cool shade.

There by the blacksmith's forge, beside the street,
Its blossoms white and sweet
Enticed the bees, until it seemed alive,
And murmured like a hive.

And when the winds of autumn, with a shout,
Tossed its great arms about,
The shining chestnuts, bursting from the sheath,
Dropped to the ground beneath.

And now some fragments of its branches bare,
Shaped as a stately chair,
Have by my hearthstone found a home at last,
And whisper of the Past.

The Danish King could not, in all his pride,
Repel the ocean tide,
But, seated in his chair, I can in rhyme
Roll back the tide of Time.

I see again, as one in vision sees,
The blossoms and the bees,
And here the children's voices shout and call,
And the brown chestnuts fall.

I see the smithy with its fires aglow,
I hear the bellows blow,
And the shrill hammers on the anvil beat
The iron white with heat!

And thus, dear children, have ye made for me
This day a jubilee,
And to my more than threescore years and ten
Brought back my youth again.

The heart hath its own memory, like the mind,
And in it are enshrined
The precious keepsakes, into which are wrought
The giver's loving thought.

Only your love and your remembrance could
Give life to this dead wood,
And make these branches, leafless now so long,
Blossom again in song.

February 27, 1879. HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

A CONGRESSMAN'S RACE.

A Democratic Member Flies Across the Continent in Five Days

To Attend the Organization of Congress on Tuesday.

Ex-Governor John Whiteaker, the new Democratic Congressman from Oregon, and Hon. Henry Poehler, Democratic Congressman from the Second Minnesota district, spent a few hours in the city on Sunday afternoon, and left on the Fast Line in the evening for Washington, D. C. Governor Whiteaker was away back in Oregon, nearly 1,000 miles from San Francisco, when the call was issued for an extra session of Congress on the 18th. He was advised by telegraph that his presence was wanted at Washington on that date and set out on the journey in good time. But wind and tide delayed his arrival at San Francisco until the train which he expected to take had been gone more than twenty-four hours from that city. The Democratic managers learned of the detention, and telegraphed him to take a special train. He did so, and left San Francisco at 10:20 A. M. on Wednesday last. He will arrive in Washington at 9.02 A. M. to-day. He will have crossed the continent in less than five days, and will have made the fastest time on record from San Francisco to the East. The particulars of his trip will prove interesting:

THE START FROM OREGON.

He started from his home in Main county, Oregon, on Friday, March 7th, in response to a message from the Democratic managers, asking him to come to Washington immediately. He took a special train and reached Portland, distant one hundred and fifty miles from his home, in good time for the steamer. On Saturday, the 8th, the steamer started down the Columbia river to Astoria. The first vexatious delay was had at the bar. After a weary wait, the boat started across at seven o'clock Sunday morning. The weather was ugly, the water was rough and travel was tedious. The boat should have reached San Francisco by seven o'clock on Tuesday morning last, but tossed about the by the waves she was detained over twenty four hours. She arrived at San Francisco, distant 657 miles from Portland, at 9:39 Wednesday morning. Governor Whiteaker had expected to take a train at the former point at 8 A. M. Tuesday morning. This train would have taken him through to Washington by 9 o'clock Tuesday morning, March 18th, early enough to be present at the organization of Congress.

SWEEPING OVER THE PLAINS ON A SPECIAL.

News of his delay was telegraphed to Washington, and back went the message, "take special train and come on at all hazards." The instructions to the traveler were followed up with arrangements for his journey. The special train was provided. A man with a light craft was instructed to pull up to the steamer as she approached the San Francisco wharf. He obeyed the instructions, and while other passengers were eagerly awaiting the tedious process of tying up the steamer Congressman Whiteaker was in the little boat, cutting through the water to Oakland. At 10:25, or less than an hour from the time of leaving the steamer, he had reached Oakland, had taken the special train and was soon afterwards whooping across the country over the Central Pacific at the rate of forty-five miles an hour. The intention was to overtake the train which he had missed. The special consisted of a locomotive and sleeper.

HE GAINS TWENTY-ONE HOURS.

A clear track was given the special, and on she sped at a terrific rate of speed until Ogden was reached. Twenty-one hours had now been gained, but the regular train was still far ahead. There was no delay at Ogden, but the special continued her way, now on the Union Pacific, flying at an enormous speed, across the plains. The traveler was determined to reach Washington in time for organization in spite of wind and tide and railroad schedules, and to be sure of doing it had given up the idea of taking the train which he had missed at San Francisco. He determined to stick to the special and allowed no dimunition in the speed of his own train. He swept on through Wyoming and then through Nebraska, sometimes traveling at the rate of forty-five miles an hour, sometimes less than twenty-five miles, but always maintaining the average of over thirty miles an hour.

WHAT THE RUN MEANT.

At half-past two o'clock on last Saturday morning his special pulled into the depot at Omaha, having made the run from San Francisco, a distance of 1,928 miles, in sixty-four hours. The usual time for the fastest train is one hundred and one hours. The usual rate of speed is an average of not quite nineteen miles an hour. The average rate of Congressman Whiteaker's special was something over thirty miles an hour. There was no detention at Omaha. The special continued her way now over still another road. She left Omaha on Saturday last at 3:05 A. M. She pulled up in Chicago at 5:15 P. M. She delivered her distinguished passenger at Chicago just in time to take the Atlantic express over the Ft. Wayne road. The Congressman hustled himself into the Atlantic and at half-past five o'clock was still shooting over *terra firma* and was now on the first regular schedule train since he had left his home, three thousand miles away. He arrived in Pittsburgh at 12:27 yesterday afternoon, and shortly afterwards was tackled by THE POST reporter as described above.

THE FASTEST TIME ON RECORD.

On the Fort Wayne road he met Hon. Henry Poehler and Mr. Smith. The party left here last night at 8:06 on the Fast Line over the Pennsylvania railroad, and will arrive in Washington, D. C., at 9:02 o'clock this morning. With wind, tide and railroad schedules all against him Gov. Whiteaker will still reach his destination twenty-four hours ahead of the time expected when he left home. His trip from San Francisco to Washington will have been made in one hour and twenty-three minutes less than five days, the fastest time on record from west to east. The trip of Lawrence Barrett and other theatrical people from New York to San Francisco some time ago was made in something less than six days. These gentlemen traveled from East to West with the sun, but Gov. Whittaker traveled in a contrary direction. They gained three hours, because San Francisco time is three hours slower than Washington time. Congressman Whittaker lost three hours for the same reason. He also lost nearly eight hours in this city because there was no through train to Washington before 8:06 P. M. The theatrical people had the advantage also of previous arrangements on all the railroads, Governor Whiteaker's special train was put on the road at the shortest notice.

HIS LAST TRIP REQUIRED FIVE MONTHS.

"Were there any incidents on the trip worthy of mention?" inquired the reporter of Governor Whiteaker during the afternoon.

"No, nothing further than the time. Different railroad people told me that we were making the fastest run ever made across the plains, and this led my mind back to my experience in 1849. I first went to the Pacific coast in that year. Afterwards I came back to Missouri, and in 1852 I crossed the plains again. Each of those trips required five months, and our trains made fair time, too. We went with ox teams."

"Did you have any trouble from the Indians?"

"No. We met others who had suffered a great deal from the Redskins, but they never bothered us. We were lucky. Our greatest trouble was in getting across the streams. We ferried across the Snake river and the Greene river with our wagon beds as boats. It required several days to transport all our goods across either of those steams. There were nine families in our train in 1852."

"Did you experience any hardships when you arrived in Oregon?"

"No, I was fortunately pretty well provided for. I had bought wheat at $4 50 a bushel shortly after my arrival, and I wasn't there long till it was $7 a bushel. We used to go eighty miles to the mill then. Now we have fine mills almost in sight. We have an abundance of splendid water power in Oregon."

"Is there much emigration to Oregon now?"

"Yes, a pretty fair amount. There is more, though, to Washington Territory, I think."

"What do you pay for labor?

"Well, sir, about $1 50 a day. There are many who can't get work, tramps and irresponsible people. In the winter time there is not so much doing, and I have hired men for a dollar a day. In the summer time $1 50 is the average wages for common labor and in harvest time $2. We hardly ever have a rain there in harvest. Most everything is done there now by machinery, and the young men are getting lazy. Our State pays out an enormous sum for machinery."

NON COMMITTAL ON THE SPEAKERSHIP.

The conversation next drifted back to political affairs, and the reporter inquired the reason that such tremendous efforts had been made to have Gov. Whiteaker in Washington by Tuesday morning.

"Well, sir, I did not know what I was called there for when the message first came. At Astoria I first learned that an extra session of Congress had been called."

"Have you any objections to stating your preference on the Speakership question?"

"Well, I would rather not commit myself. I am not personally acquainted with either Mr. Randall or Mr. Blackburn. I shall endeavor to vote and work for the best interests of the Democratic party."

"What have you to say concerning the Speakership?" queried the reporter of Mr. Poehler.

"Governor Whiteaker's answer covers my views as far as I would like to give them now."

During the afternoon Governor Whiteaker, Mr. Poehler and the latter's friend, Mr. Smith, took a stroll through the city. They visited the Duquesne engine house, and afterwards took a ride up the Monongahela incline to view the city from the mountain top. Their presence in the city was unknown to the local Democratic politicians.

THE GOVERNOR'S PERSONNEL.

Governor John Whiteaker, the man who made this break-neck trip, is fifty-nine years of age. He is about five feet nine or ten inches in height, with massive square shoulders, a deep chest, and would weigh probably about 180 pounds. He wears an iron-gray beard and moustache which, while covering nearly the whole face, leaves exposed a pair of ruddy cheeks which are the very picture of health. His hair is of a light brown and his eyes are a sharp blue. His countenance indicates him to be a whole-souled, jolly good fellow, with an extraordinary share of good square common sense and much sound practical information. His conversation and action prove him to be not only that sort of a man, but a man also with a good fund of lore. He was dressed in plain attire, avoiding every tendency towards foppishness. Though somewhat careless about nicety of dress, he just as scrupulously doffs the marks of a man whose home is on the plain as he avoids snobbishness. There is none of the broad brimmed hat foolishness and western country swaggering air about him.

Mr. Whiteaker was born in Dearborn county, Indiana, on May 4th, 1820. He first went to the Pacific Coast in 1849. In 1851 he came back as far as Missouri, and in 1852 again went to the far west, this time to settle in Main county, Oregon. He at once engaged in the avocation of a farmer and stock-raiser, which business he still prosecutes successfully.

HIS POLITICAL LIFE.

Four years after his settlement in Oregon he was elected Probate Judge of Main county, for a term of three years, but resigned this office in 1857 to take a seat in the Territorial Legislature of Oregon. In 1858, when the territory had been created a State, he was elected Governor of Oregon for a term of four years. He was the first Governor who ruled Oregon as a State, the first ever elected by her people. In 1862 he was re-elected to the House of Representatives, and in 1868 he was again re-elected, and this time served as Speaker. He was re-elected again in 1870. In 1872 he was appointed a member of the Oregon State Board of Equalization, and was honored with the chairmanship of that body. In the same year he was also appointed a member of the Board of Commissioners to examine and report on State improvements. In 1876 ex-Governor Whiteaker was elected to the State Senate for a term of two sessions, and was honored with the Presidency of that body. His term expired last October.

At the recent fall elections Governor Whiteaker was elected a member of Congress after a hot contest. His competitors were H. K. Hines, Republican, who received 15,593 votes; and T. F. Campbell, Greenbacker, who received 1,184. Gov. Whiteaker's vote was 16,744. He had thirty-three less than the combined votes of his opponents.

Governor Whiteaker's home is in Main county in the Willamette valley, where he has lived for twenty-six years. He has a ranch in Central Oregon, about two hundred miles from his home where he raises sheep and cattle, and a few horses. He is a very extensive dealer in sheep and cattle and has found the business remunerative.

A "PRIVATE" HANGING.

How the Farce is Carried Out in England.

(New York Times Letter.)

It was believed up to the last moment by the morbid and criminal classes of England that Charles Peace, who had so often cheated the police, would "swindle the gallows." The newspapers have fed the populace with so many illustrations of this great criminal's firmness, resources and courage, that it came to be thought among the ignorant and vulgar that the man led a charmed life. It was reported in the press that he had an abnormally long tongue, and that he would, as soon as it answered his purpose, choke himself with it. Nothing has been too wild for rumor to invent and for the press to publish concerning this notorious malefactor; though his career has been sufficiently remarkable without the addition of a single touch of exaggeration. A thief of the most daring and ingenious character from his boyhood, he has died a murderer, with a lie on his lips and a confidence as to the future, than which one cannot imagine a more grim satire upon scaffold repentances. From the journals, and from men who were present and saw the wretched business, I gather that a crowd of to-day only wants the opportunity to behave just as badly as it did when Dickens looked on at it thirty years ago. Some of the people congregated at a point of the prison, where it was reported they could hear the executioner draw the fatal bolt, and others crowded where they could see the officer whose duty it was to run up the black flag which denotes that the drop has fallen. This officer arrived at his station at eight o'clock. With the flag in one hand, the rope in the other, he awaited the signal to raise it. The crowd surged to and fro, cursing, laughing, yelling, and perpetrating ribald jests. When the clock began to strike eight, and the flag was not raised, there was as much impatience as if the people had been looking on at the black ceremony itself. "He's cheated the gallows," shouted one. "Bravo, Charley," cried another. "Aye, but he's a stunner," cried a third; "he's swallowed his tongue." Then there was a cheer and a roar of laughter, which I am told was heard by those inside, breaking in upon the solemn funeral service. When four minutes past the time had gone, the crowd became intensely excited. Some of the noisiest of the concourse offered long odds that Peace had "done a little escape" or "floored Jack Ketch." Then a woman had hysterics, and the crowd howled at her. But suddenly up went the black flag, and a shudder seemed to run through the surging mass, "but," says one of the reporters, "the feeling soon passed away, and from a large number of the assembled crowd rose a fiendish and inhuman shout."

The delay of some minutes in the execution of Peace was occasioned by his addressing the four reporters who were admitted to represent the entire English and foreign press on the occasion. He made a great effort to "die game," but he tried at the last moment to extend his wretched life for a few seconds longer. At last the executioner put on the cap, but no sooner had he done so than Peace, in a sharp, quick voice from underneath, said: "I should like a drink. Have you got a drink to give me?" He said over and over again that he wished to die, but he fought hard, poor wretch, for minutes of existence at the last. The chaplain went on reading the funeral services.

"Can I have a drink? Oh, can I have a drink?" chimed in the man on the fatal drop. There was no reply. Only the solemn words of the parson and the tolling of the prison bell. "Lord Jesus receive his soul," said the chaplain—away flew the bolt, and the miserable man fell without a struggle, and up aloft rose that black flag outside the prison walls. The affair is over; but the influence of the criminal, it is feared, will long be felt in the depraved walks of life. "Charley Peace" is a hero, and his deeds will have many imitators. Almost an entire page of the *Evening Standard* in London, was devoted to the execution and career of Peace on Tuesday; and yesterday, in addition to long reports of the last scene, all the leading journals have editorials upon the subject.

California Chinese Ideas.

[San Francisco Chronicle.]

If the East insists upon reopening the gates, which were partly closed in 1878, to the millions of slaves ready for importation, we warn them now that California is resolved not to become a poor-house and pest-house for the benefit of their selfish merchants and ignorant, supercilious philanthropists. There is not room enough in this State for a slave system, either in the interest of greedy merchants or crazy sentimentalists. Nor do we think they can find a permanent lodgement this side of the Atlantic seaboard. If New York, New England and Pennsylvania want to restore slavery and reinaugurate another irrepressible conflict, they cannot make California, Oregon and Nevada a party to the infamy. They must take the coolies as well as the profits of the trade, and fight it out as best they can between the free laborer on the one hand and the brutal capitalists on the other. California will enforce the provisions of her new Constitution, and she will do it within the Union.

THE ROBESON SOLO.

When I was a youth, I learnt some law,
And likewise found that two and two make four;
I studied politics with caput clear,
Though I never went back on my whisky and my beer;
I took my cocktails so regularlee,
That Grant made me ruler of the whole navee.

In politics I made such a hit,
That soon I was called to the cabinit;
I pocketed the dollars and made contracts,
Though I never was particular in stating facts.
I reported the facts so cleverlee
That soon I was the ruin of the whole navee.

As Secretary I made such a name,
That a millionaire I soon became;
I sold new ships for the price of junk,
And those I repaired invariably sunk,
Or went out of sight so effectuallee,
That soon I demolished the whole navee.

I stuck to my post through thick and thin,
Until Mr. Rutherford Hayes came in;
I divided the swag with many a pal,
For I'd raked in a pile out of old metal.
I raked in this swag so comfortablee,
Because I was the ruler of the whole navee.

How I got so rich, some could not make out,
So Congress inquired what I'd been about;
The minority report washed me quite white,
Though others couldn't see it in just that light.
They saw so little that they actualee
Said I was the robber of the whole navee.

Now, politicians all, who'd not be at sea,
Stick close to the old Republican partee,
And make your hay while the sun shines bright,
And don't you bother if accounts aren't right.
Remember these rules, and thus you may be
The cause of the ruin of another navee.

Chorus—Remember these rules, etc.

—*Punch.*

THE ZULU MASSACRE.

Details by An Eye-Witness—Narrow Escape of Entire British Army.

The files of papers just received from London contain full accounts of the recent massacre in Zululand. The most interesting one was written by a special correspondent of the *Natal Witness*, who was an eye-witness. He shows that it was due to the most fortunate of chances that the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Chelmsford, his staff and all his troops escaped the fate of those who were massacred in the Isandula camp.

At 10 o'clock on the morning of the fatal day the General was told that the enemy had been seen in force in the neighborhood of the camp. That report was for the moment qualified; but two hours afterwards an interpreter attached to the staff learned from a Zulu prisoner that an immense army, numbering from 20,000 to 25,000 men, was expected up from the King's kraal that day. At the instant that this announcement was extracted from the prisoner the sound of artillery was heard in the direction of the camp, and the Kaffirs said, "Do you hear that? there is fighting going on in camp." Immediately after came further corroboration of this alarming news. A native on horseback came galloping down from a ridge from which the camp could be seen, and stated that he had seen heavy firing and heard big guns. The General and his staff rode to the top of the ridge, and brought their glasses to bear on the site of the camp, in which all seemed quiet. There were bodies of men moving about; but they were believed to be British troops. That impression, however, as the sequel shows, was a deplorable instance of self-deception, which, but for the luckiest of accidents, would have involved Lord Chelmsford and his forces in the tragic fate which at that very time had overtaken our unhappy troops at Isandula. This was at 1:45 P. M.; and, in the belief that an attack had been made on the camp and had been repulsed, Lord Chelmsford proceeded leisurely to complete his operations. It was nearly 3 o'clock when he set out to return to Isandula, accompanied by the Carabineers and Mounted Infantry, the remainder of the force being left behind to form a new camp. They had gone four miles when they fell in with the Natal native contingent, which had been on its way back some hours before, but it had halted in consequence of the discovery that the camp had been attacked by overwhelming numbers. Here then Lord Chelmsford must have found out that the reports that he had discredited were all too true. He still continued his journey, and half an hour after was met by Commandant Lonsdale, who had to tell of his own stirring adventure, which left no doubt at all of the terrible struggle at Isandula and its woeful result. Lonsdale was quietly jogging into camp, when he was fired at by a native. He thought it was one of his own contingent carelessly firing his rifle, and kept on his way. He saw a number of men in red jackets moving about the encampment, but he concluded they were our own soldiers. It was not until he got within ten yards of the tents that the truth burst upon him, and he saw that the occupants of the camp were the victorious Zulus, who had first stripped the dead troops and then donned their clothing. Instantly he turned his pony and fled, followed by a terrible fire from the enemy, which, happily, did him no harm. If he had fallen in that race for life, if he had not been able to make good his retreat and given warning to Lord Chelmsford, it is certain that the General, with his escort, would have fallen victims to the snare so cleverly laid.

The following description of the battlefield given by the same correspondent, will remind American readers of the Custer massacre on the Little Big Horn:

"Oh! how dreadful to all were those fearful hours which followed, when all of us had to wait with what patience we could for day break, knowing that we were standing and lying among the bodies of our own comrades, though how many we little knew then. Many a vow of vengeance was breathed in the stillness of the night, and many and deep were the sobs which came from the breasts of those who may be never sobbed before, at discovering, even in the dim morning light, the bodies of dear friends, brutally massacred, stripped of all clothing, disemboweled, and in some cases with their heads off. I have seen many battle-fields in Europe and elsewhere, and although on some I have seen thousands lying where I then saw tens, I do not think I ever saw such a sickening sight in all my life. Mixed with the debris of our commissariat wagons—the contents of which, such as flour, sugar, tea-biscuits, mealies, oats, etc., etc., were all scattered about, wasted in pure wantonness on the ground—there were also dead horses shot in every position, oxen mutilated, and mules stabbed, while lying thick upon the ground in clumps were bodies of white men with only their boots and shirts on, or perhaps an old pair of trousers or part of their coats with just enough showing to recognize to which branch they belonged. In many cases they lay with sixty to seventy rounds of empty cartridges alongside of them, showing that they had only died after doing their duty."

The British loss is estimated at fifty-one officers and 786 men, every one of whom was killed outright, there being no reports of any wounded soldiers. The Zulu force probably outnumbered the British by 14,000. It may be noted here that in the Custer massacre fifteen officers, 257 men, and five citizens were killed. The force of the Indians was about 3,000.

The Speakership Contest.

[New York Sun.]

That the attempt to nominate a Southern man for Speaker because he was a Southern Democrat has done the party injury, every candid and reflecting observer of political events must acknowledge. It must be said, however, that the credit of the defeat of this great political blunder belongs to Southern Democrats, a decided majority of whom sustained Randall. It is due also to the truth of history to say that had not the Northern Democrats who opposed Randall from personal pique and baser motives encouraged the candidacy of Blackburn as a sectional issue it would never have been thought of. One of the prime movers in this business was Senator Wallace of Pennsylvania. What his motives were every one familiar with Pennsylvania politics knows. He, however, will receive his long-merited rebuke speedily at the hands of the Democracy of the Keystone State. The following dispatch from one of our leading Democrats of Philadelphia to a friend in Washington is significant of what is in store for Wallace:

"Intense excitement here and great indignation against Wallace. Meetings will be held to-morrow night, and resolutions condemning his course will be passed. Men who heretofore have deprecated war upon him now demand emphatic expression against his course."

Major Andre's Grave.

(New York World.)

The Rev. James Demarest, of Kingston, New York, has a snuff-box made of cedar and lined with gold, and very handsomely ornamented. It bears the following inscription: "From his Royal Highness, the Duke of York, to mark his sense of the Rev. John Demarest's liberal attention upon the occasion to the remains of the late Major John Andre at Tappan on the 10th of August, 1821." Mr. Demarest's grand-father owned the farm where the remains of Andre were buried, took great care of the grave and gave every facility when the body was finally removed. The gauze was under a cedar tree and the roots of this tree had grown down through the coffin, one of them directly through the skull, and when the body was disinterred the tree was taken away with it. The body was in an excellent state of preservation considering the time it had been buried, and afterward a portion of the cedar tree was cut up and made into mementos, one of which was sent to Mr. Demarest, who also received from Andre's sisters a silver communion service. The ladies having bestowed the gift under the belief that he was a priest, it was returned with a delicate explanation, when they sent in its place a handsome silver cup.

A Burglar Who Knew the Law.

[Windsor (Vt.) Correspondence New York Sun.]

A man, about thirty-five years old, was arrested for burglary committed at the store of Robins & Marsh, at North Chester, Vt. At his trial he gave his name as John Hammond, or "California Jack," and proved himself quite an interesting character. Although a young attorney was assigned him, he conducted his own case. At the impaneling of the jury he inquired of each of them whether he would have any conscientious scruples against acquitting a prisoner should it be shown that he had been ironed hand and foot, and dragged all over New York and Vermont. During the progress of his trial he would interrupt a witness sitting. "You need not answer; I object," etc. When overruled by the Judge, who was a member of the Supreme Court, Jack would take exception to his rulings, and upon these he appealed to the Supreme Court, recently held at Woodstock, before which he won his point and obtained a new trial. His versatality, shrewdness and legal knowledge are a subject of much comment among the legal fraternity. California Jack has been confined in the Windsor State Prison, as no other prison was deemed safe against his experienced efforts to escape.

Mr. Joseph Jefferson's Fence.

(From the New Iberia (La.) Sugar-Bowl.)

Mr. Joseph Jefferson, during his recent visit to his Orange Grove Plantation, has been actively engaged in applying to practice a cherished theory—that every country possesses sufficient material for its own fences. He set to work to prove it, by erecting for each side of his fence sods three feet in width, divided into five layers, at an angle of 75°. The soil from beneath the sod exactly fills the space between the erected sods, leaving a three foot ditch on each side. On the top of this sod-and-soil fence, which is 4½ feet at the base and 3 feet high, he plants cuttings of the Macartney rose, which are protected by a panel of boards. This fence, while within the reach of any man who will shoulder his spade and work, possesses the advantages of an impassable barrier, of permanence, of not needing repairs, of drainage, and of being a most beautiful ornament. Mr. Jefferson will soon have inclosed a section of his plantation containing 2,600 acres, and at one-half the cost of a stake fence. Without being over sanguine as to its rapid adoption, we feel safe in saying that it is the most economical and useful fence in the Southern States, and destined to come into general use.

Imperial Ideas.

[N. Y. World.]

In the current number of *Punch* a significant illustration points to the growth in England as well as in America of what is properly enough called the spirit of Imperialism. A mustached colonel bronzed with long service in India, from which he has just returned, looks up at his youthful nephew who is leaving the club and asks where he is going. "To the House of Commons," replies the youngster. "I want to hear"—"Dear me!" exclaims the veteran, with undisguised contempt; "you don't mean to tell that old rubbish is going on still?" What *Punch* here puts in the mouth of a British soldier is but the echo of things said daily all over this country in the press and in private life whenever Congress is spoken of. To say that there is no danger in the growth of this feeling is worse than childish.

"But I W-o-u-l-d."

This is the way in which a Louisville girl disposes of a young man, according to the *Courier Journal*: She says: "You have asked me pointedly if I can marry you, and I have answered you pointedly that I can. I can marry a man who makes love to a different girl every month. I can marry a man whose main occupation seems to be to join a gauntlet in front of churches and theatres, and comment audibly on the people who are compelled to pass through it. I can marry a man whose only means of support is an aged father. I can marry a man who boasts that any girl can be won with the help of a good tailor and an expert tongue. I can marry such a man, but I w—o—u—l—d."

That Troublesome Ambition.

[Reading Eagle.]

The conviction is pretty general in this section, that the country would do best by making Mr. Randall Speaker, and before this public demand the claims of Mr. Wallace to leadership of the Democracy must yield. Leaders of Mr. Wallace's ability should not allow their ambition to overleap their judgment and defy the just wants of the people. The common sense and intelligence of the masses in Pennsylvania indicate Mr. Randall above any other man for Speaker, and no leader, even of Mr. Wallace's great ability, can ignore the public voice in this respect.

CONQUERED AT LAST.

BY MISS MARIA L. EVE.

[The Mobile News' Prize Poem.]

You came to us once, O brothers, in wrath,
And rude desolation followed your path.

You conquered us then, but only in part,
For a stubborn thing is the human heart.

So the mad wind blows in his might and main,
And the forests bend to his breath like grain;

Their heads in the dust, and their branches broke;
But how shall we soften their hearts of oak?

You swept o'er our land like the whirlwind's wing,
But the human heart is a stubborn thing.

We laid down our arms, we yielded our will:
But our "heart of hearts" was unconquered still.

"We are vanquished," we said, "but our wounds must heal;"
We gave you our swords, but our hearts were steel.

"We are conquered," we said, but our hears were sore,
And "woe to the conquered" on every door.

But the spoiler came, and he would not spare,
The angel that walketh in darkness was there:—

He walked thro' the valley, walked thro' the street,
And he left the print of his fiery feet

In the dead, dead, dead, that were everywhere,
And buried away with never a prayer.

From the desolate land; from its very heart,
There went forth a cry to the uttermost part;—

You heard it, O brothers!—With never a measure
You opened your hearts, and poured out your treasure.

O! Sisters of Mercy, you gave above these!
For you helped, we know, on your bended knees.

Your pity was human, but oh! it was more,
When you shared our cross and our burden bore.

Your lives in your hands, you stood by our side;
Your lives for our lives you lay down and died.

And no greater love hath a man to give,
Than to lay down his life that his friends may live.

You poured in our wounds the oil and the wine,
That you brought to us from a Hand Divine.

You conquered us, brothers; our swords we gave;
We yield now our hearts—they are all we have.

Our last ditch was there, and it held out long:
It is yours, O friends! and you'll find it strong.

Your love had a magic, diviner than art,
And "Conquered by Kindness" we'll write on our heart.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A BILL has been introduced in the Arkansas Legislature to form a new county to be called Tilden.

FRANK JOHNSON, the only surviving son of the ex-President, died at Greenville, Tenn., last week.

ROBERT P. CROCKETT, a son of the famous Davy Crockett, is living near Granbury, in Hood county, Texas.

M. CAPOUL, it is stated, is to receive $42,000 for his services during his six months' American engagement.

APOSTLE MURPHY is now in Kansas. It is said that he will settle permanently at some point on the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

HON. CARTER HARRISON, a member of the late Congress, has been nominated by the Greenbackers as a candidate for mayor of Chicago. The Democrats have ratified the nomination.

PERSONS who expect to become inmates of State prisons will be interested in a decision in New York to the effect that a convict's term begins with his actual imprisonment, not with his sentence.

THE sight of a shoal of whales off Port Royal, South Carolina, surprised a pilot boat one day last week. A dead mammoth was towed into Savannah and when cut up yielded 900 barrels of oil.

THE North Carolina legislators are only paid for a session of sixty days, but this year's body, not having finished their work within the constitutional period, sat six days longer, for nothing, in order to clear everything up.

THE new West Virginia school law provides that the retail price of school books shall not exceed the present wholesale price, and that the retail price shall be published on the backs of the books, and also posted in school-houses.

MR. STANFORD, the California railroad capitalist, owns a farm of two thousand acres near San Francisco. Upon it are sheds and stables stretching for a mile, containing three hundred thoroughbred horses worth $200,000.

CATS do not count in law. A fellow in Baltimore stole a Maltese cat "valued" by its owner at $25, and was released, the Justice holding that taking possession of a cat is not a criminal offense, however highly its owner might prize it.

A BALTIMORE lady pursued a man through the street, laid her hand upon his shoulder and accused him of robbing her. The picketpocket was so startled that he took the pocket-book from his pocket, and handed it to her, begging her not to prosecute him.

"HE died in his boots" is not true of Colonel R. A. Alston, of whom Atlanta makes a martyr. While he was in his last throes a friend, Ed. Mercer, thrilled the bystanders with: "Poor Bob! poor Bob, he shall not die in his boots"—and pulled them off.

"HOW much do I owe you?" asked Colonel Robert Ingersoll of his hack driver, in Cleveland, on Wednesday. "Half a dollar." "Why, that won't pay you for hitching your horse," said Bob. "Here, take a dollar." It is clear that Robert's conscience troubles him.

A CLEVER writer for children gives the following in one of his recent stories: "The Marquis Polypody's head was clear of brains, and from the walls of its empty cage reverberated the opinions of whatever person might at any moment happen to address him. But the reverberation had in it a sonorous rumble, giving it an air of great originality."

SENATOR "BOB" HART, the New York minstrel and popular man of the footlights, has been converted, was baptized on Sunday and will become a clergyman. His real name is James M. Southerland, and his age is forty-seven years. He has been before the world as a stump orator in the minstrel halls for twenty-three years, and his name and fame spread far and wide.

THE Head Constable of the Liverpool police has had a police experience of fifty years. In an address made to young men joining the Liverpool police, he said: "I give no lessons as to the use of the baton, except that the human skull in some persons is as thin as a worn-out sixpence; therefore, whenever you have occasion to use the staff you are never to strike on the head."

THE National Gold Bank at Stockton, California, has gone into liquidation for the purpose of becoming a regular national bank. This is the first change of the kind in California, but is likely to be imitated, as the gold banks are allowed to issue notes representing only eighty per centum of their deposited bonds, while national banks may issue notes representing ninety per centum of their bonds.

MR. WILLIAM HOWITT was buried in the Protestant cemetery at Rome on the 5th of March. The funeral was conducted by Dr. Nevin, chaplain of the American Protestant Episcopal Church in Rome, who, the London *Times* says, "Setting aside all the littleness of ritual or demoninational difference, held an impressive service over one who had always been a conscientious member of the Society of Friends."

ANOTHER once very wealthy man has been arraigned in a criminal court for a comparatively petty crime. In Philadelphia, on Monday, Sylvester J. Sherman pleaded guilty to keeping a disorderly house, or low variety theatre. A few years ago Mr. Sherman was worth fully $600,000, and still owns property. He is described as "every inch a fine, wealthy, respectable gentleman"—a queer kind of person to be keeper of the place he kept.

BROTHERS PALMER and Andron, teetotal advocates, have been campaigning in the New Hampshire town of Manchester. Now that they have gone away, it is charged that they have pocketed between them as a compensation for nineteen days' work $700, more than $100 of which was subscribed by the Reform Club, and then cheated the janitor of the hall out of his pay. There are some eccentric persons fighting under the teetotal flag.

EX-SENATOR GEORGE GOLDTHWAITE of Alabama, who died last Sunday in his seventieth year, was a native of Boston, but moved to Alabama when a youth, studied law and soon rose to the bench, being for some years Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; he was State Adjutant General during the rebellion, and in 1870 was elected by the Democrats to the Senate, where he served his term honorably, but without seeking prominence of any sort. In college he was a classmate of Charles Sumner.

A Great Variety of Money.

We now have more kinds of National money than ever before in our history as a Nation. The different sorts can be enumerated thus:

1. Copper cents.
2. Nickels.
3. Subsidiary silver.
4. Old silver.
5. Standard silver dollars.
6. Trade dollars.
7. Twenty cent pieces—special coinage.
8. Gold.
9. Treasury notes.
10. National bank notes.
11. Fractional currency.

Fractional currency is nearly all withdrawn from circulation, although there is some $14,000,000 of it that has never been presented for redemption. Now that it is well out of the way there is a demand for a re-issue, particularly of the fifty cent pieces. Letters are received at the Treasury almost daily, asking why a limited amount of fifty cent fractional notes cannot be put into circulation as a matter of convenience in remitting small sums through the mails. At present, if a man wants to send fifty cents to New York or elsewhere or subscribe three months for a country paper, he has to get a Post-office order or check on some distant city, or inclose postage stamps. Many establishments in the large cities for the sale of small "trinkets" through the mails have been broken up by the withdrawal of fractional currency. There are many complaints of a redundancy of silver, particularly from small towns, where it accumulates, and no complaint from any direction that there is a scarcity of it. All of the old silver has come out of its holes, and this, added to the Mexican dollars, the standard dollars, the trade dollars, the immense amount of subsidiary silver, makes a quantity about three times larger than we ever had before in circulation at one time.

The Liberal Pension System.

Pensioners totally disabled are now paid $864 per annum, which is the largest sum ever paid any class of military pensioners by any Government. Up to the war of the rebellion, and for some time afterwards, this class received $96, but it has been gradually increased by nearly every Congress until it is now nearly ten times the former figure. The last increase was from $600 to $833. The "totally disabled" are such as have lost both eyes, or both arms, or both legs, or are otherwise entirely disqualified from physical exertion. There are over fifty different classes of invalids on the rolls, not including widows and orphans, and special cases, like Mrs. Lincoln. The disabled and invalids receive all the way from $12 to $864 per annum. The ravages of death and marriage (widows marrying are no longer entitled to pension) is rapidly reducing the roll, but it is counterbalanced by increase in rates from time to time, and enlargement of the list, so that the annual payments for the next five years promise to be larger than for the last five years. However, the minor children on the rolls are now coming of age rapidly, and will all be off the list within four years. June 30, 1878, there were 35,434 minor children on the rolls. Last year 10,321 were dropped, having come of age. This year 8,975 will be dropped, and next year 5,997, leaving 10,141, which will nearly all expire in 1881 and 1882.

The pension payments of the United States exceed in liberality those of any other nation on earth.

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POSTAGE PRE-PAID.

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All papers promptly stopped at expiration of subscription, the date of which is on the printed label containing subscriber's name, pasted at the head of each paper.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, March 22, 1879

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We do not receive Five or Ten-cent Stamps in payment for subscriptions to THE WEEKLY POST. Parties remitting for THE WEEKLY will bear this in mind, as the stamps will be returned in every case.

COMPLAINTS have been made that papers have been discontinued without notice. Our terms are that subscription must be paid in advance, and as we use the DIX mailing machine, any subscriber can ascertain the date when his subscription will expire by referring to the tab on his paper.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We offer to every subscriber of The Weekly Post from and after January 1st, 1879, until further notice, a Beautiful Engraving. We offer, in addition, to every subscriber the full value of their subscription in a thoroughly live, readable newspaper. We ask Democrats and our friends everywhere to exert themselves in extending the circulation of The Post. We will furnish specimen copies on application.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

A Reduction in Terms of Subscription to the Weekly Post.

A reduction has been made in the terms of subscription to THE WEEKLY POST that make it one of the cheapest, if not the cheapest, weekly paper in the Union, of its standard of excellence as a political and family journal. The following shows the reduced terms :

Single Subscriptions, from $2 00 to $1 50 per annum.

In Clubs of Five or over, from $1 50 to $1 25 per annum.

For every Club of Ten, an extra copy will be furnished free.

We prepay all postage. Also, until further notice,

A HANDSOME ENGRAVING

will be furnished each purchaser.

Here are inducements to our subscribers to renew their subscriptions as well as do something to extend the circulation of THE WEEKLY POST.

We ask comparison between THE POST and any other weekly political paper in the country. We print weekly fifty-six columns of matter, comprising not only a choice literary, miscellaneous and agricultural selection, but original correspondence from Harrisburg and Washington editorial discussion of current political and general news; carefully collated market reports, with all local, State, United States and foreign news of interest. In no other journal is there presented such a variety of important, varied and interesting reading.

LEGAL TENDER TEST CASE.

We have no idea that a decision one way or the other, by the Supreme Court of the United States, as to the power of Congress to authorize the issue of legal tender paper, will settle any thing. If the decision should be adverse to the power there will be clamor for a constitutional amendment, and the same demand will be made should the Court decide that Congress has the power. Questions of this kind, political as well as financial, and which have been hotly contested in debate and at the polls, can hardly be permanently adjusted by nine solemn old gentlemen in black silk gowns, setting in a little back room in Washington City. The DRED SCOTT decision before the war, was to settle a great many questions, and among them the right of the negro to American citizenship and the constitutional protection of slavery in the territories. But it settled nothing and only added fuel to the existing flames of sectional discord and jealousy, until they culminated in a great war. The court said the negro couldn't become a citizen under the Constitution. The people kicked the decision aside and altered the Constitution so as to make the negro a citizen. They acknowledged by this the court was legally right but morally wrong. Those were the days of sentimental politics.

There would be no necessity in going to the Supreme Court for a settlement of this question, had not GRANT, at the instance of the class who now set themselves up as the special advocates of "honest money," packed the Supreme bench by the appointment of BRADLEY and STRONG, in order to reverse the decision of CHASE, NELSON, CLIFFORD, and FIELD—constituting a majority of the court—that Congress had no power to declare Government paper a legal tender for debts contracted prior to the passage of the legal tender act. GRANT'S Attorney General, HOAR, went before the court and demanded a re-argument of the question. The minority of the court, reinforced by BRADLEY and STRONG, allowed the re-argument and then by five judges to four, (the four above named,) reversed the decision in the HEPBURN case, and decided the power of the Federal Government was without limit as to the past, present, or future, in making greenbacks a legal tender. It is generally believed there was a big speculation in stocks and bonds, hidden away in this decision, and that the GRANT crowd made a big thing of it, but the details have been kept secret with extraordinary closeness.

All the agitation and discussion that have taken place the last half dozen years, on the legal tender or greenback question, would have been avoided had GRANT permitted the decision of Chief Justice CHASE in the HEPBURN case to stand. It merely went to the power of Congress to make greenbacks a legal tender for debts contracted before the legal tender act, and denied the existence of such power. The justice of this decision can hardly be disputed, for any other ruling would abrogate the validity of contracts; but the Court as GRANT packed it, did not stop at trifles, and conceded to Congress the most extraordinary powers in making legal tender paper money.

In view of the somewhat crooked record of the Court in the past, in dealing with this legal tender question, we hardly think the Justices will be in a hurry to render judgment on the bundle of abstract questions General BUTLER and Congressman CHITTENDEN propose to cook up for their delectation. They will be more likely, as an eminent lawyer in New York has suggested to see collusion in the agreed-upon case, and dismiss it, and so avoid rendering a decision which would confirm an odd notion with many people that the Supreme Court has come to be a mere football of political controversy. And then no matter what may be their decision, is there any guarantee that GRANT if elected President (which Heaven forbid!) will not reconstitute the Court in the interest of an adverse decision. There might be millions in it.

A WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

The Boston *Post* has some details of a wonderful discovery in telegraphy, which may revolutionize the business, especially that of the cable lines between Europe and America. The American Cable Company of New York —a new enterprise—it says, has secured in London the exclusive right to the use of a new process for sending messages by cable or otherwise. One party to the contract guarantees to send *ten messages of twenty words each per minute* through the conducting wire between Paris or London and New York. This is the minimum speed stated in the contract: but it is said that at the maximum speed what could be sent in thirty minutes would be equal to the number of words contained in one number of the London *Times* or the New York *Herald*. And it is also asserted that by this process an entire number of either of the above named journals can be dispatched through the cable from New York to London or Paris, or from London to New York, and he reproduced at those points in *fac simile*, on a stereotype block or plate, complete and ready to be printed from in thirty minutes, and at a trifling expense. This would make an average rate of about two thousand words per minute.

This almost takes one's breath away, and like the KEELEY Motor, EDISON'S electric light, and JONES'S success in perpetual motion, we must await further developments. The *Post* however, takes stock in the matter, and as it has a truth telling name, we accept its prediction that by the new methods the new Cable Company will be able to reduce the tariff for cable messages between New York and the five different countries which are to be connected directly by its cable to from *three to five cents* per word, and pay dividends of from eight to twenty per cent. on its total capital. It says further:

The great importance of this discovery may perhaps be better appreciated from the additional statement that, at the moment of signing the document of transfer to the American Company through its General Agent the inventor was offered for his process so large a sum as four hundred thousand pounds by the Anglo Company through parties interested in the latter. Inasmuch as it could not have been used by the Anglo Company for lack of the proper electric instruments the benefit of it would of course have been lost to the world.

THE THREATENED VETO.

The Republican newspapers and politicians, who are very anxious for the preservation of the partizan machinery of the supervisors' and marshalls' law, that it may be used for their benefit in 1880, are trying to impress HAYES with the idea the Democratic Congress proposes to bull-doze him, and he must demonstrate his manhood by vetoing the repealing act, even to the extent of cutting off the appropriations necessary for the government. If HAYES and his 80,000 office-holders can stand the short commons proposed for him and them, we suppose the Democrats can. But on this question of bull-dozing the Executive, this extract from the speech delivered by Senator THURMAN, in the closing moments of the late session is well worth careful perusal:

Then, in regard to the election laws there is a fundamental difference between the Senator from Massachusetts and myself. He thinks that these laws are necessary for the protection of the citizen in the exercise of his right of suffrage. I think their practical effect is to constitute a vast bribery fund by which elections instead of being purified are corrupted and the money that corrupts the voter comes out of the Treasury of the people. There is wherein we differ again. We both agree that there ought to be pure elections; we both agree that every citizen ought to have a right to vote according to his own free will and judgment; but he regards these laws as protective of that right; I regard them as destructive of that right.

Mr. President, one word more. My colleague very forcibly presented his idea, which I suppose others presented, that I was advocating a power of coercion on the part of the House of Representatives. My colleague was pleased to speak about logic. If a man could be a judge in his own case, which is forbidden by the common law as well as by reason, I should say that whatever poor faculty I have is a faculty of logic and of analysis, and exercising it, such as it is, I fail to see the coercion that is spoken of. Let me try it a moment by a test. Suppose the House of Representatives pass an appropriation bill and the Senate put an amendment on that appropriation bill strictly legitimate, and the House decides it will not agree to that amendment, and the Senate says it will not recede from that amendment. Is there not just as much reason for saying that the Senate coerces the House on that subject as there is for saying that the House attempts to coerce the Senate on the present bill? The Senate puts an amendment on the House bill and appropriates money for an object for which the House is unwilling to appropriate money. The House say, "We will not make that appropriation," and the Senate say, "We will not pass the bill unless you do make the appropriation." Does not the Senate coerce the House, or attempt to coerce it, just as much as the House does the Senate in this case? And yet who will deny that the Senate might put that amendment upon the Appropriation bill? Or take another case, not of a new appropriation moved by the Senate, but the House passes an appropriation bill and the Senate amends it by adding to it some provision, as we did three years ago in the River and Harbor bill, when we provided that only so much of that money should be expended as the President in his discretion should see fit to expend. I do not use the exact language of the amendment, but that was its practical effect. Suppose the House had said, "We will not submit to this," and the Senate had said, "We will not recede from the amendment," might it not just as well be said that the Senate sought to coerce the House?

In respect to the Executive, suppose both the Houses of Congress pass an appropriation bill, or any other bill, and it goes to the Executive for his approval and he declines to approve it; he vetoes it—must both Houses of Congress necessarily surrender their opinion? Must they frame a new bill to suit the wishes of the Executive? If so, then the Executive coerces the Houses of Congress. Mr. President, this will not do. This reasoning will not stand the test of logic and analysis at all. There is no coercion whatsoever; there is simply a difference between the two Houses or between both Houses and the Executive, and if that should result in a failure of the bill it is not coercion either on the one hand or upon the other hand.

PRIVATE EXECUTIONS.

A large proportion of the executions that take place in this country are a scandal and disgrace, either because of the bungling of the inexperienced and nervous officers of the law, or by reason of the large and unfeeling crowds of men who throng about the place of execution. In most of the states the law requires the executions to be private, but this is evaded by the Sheriff admitting almost every one who makes application for a ticket. As a class these people are morbidly curious and unfeeling, and their presence jars on every idea of propriety, and even decency in many cases, for it sometimes happens they are noisy and disorderly.

Ohio is likely to pass a law that will mitigate this evil, and probably lead to other States adopting similar regulations. The proposed law has gone through the State Senate, and will probably pass the House. In brief, it provides that every person convicted and sentenced for a capital offense shall be forthwith removed to the State Penitentiary and there kept in solitary confinement until the time fixed for his execution, and sentence shall be executed under the direction of the warden. All executions must take place *before sun rise*. A permanent building, scaffold and gallows, is to be erected at once in the Penitentiary enclosure, and in this building all executions must take place. The number of persons allowed to witness the execution is limited. The law contemplates, although it does not expressly say so, the employment of a permanent executioner by the warden to do the work in a skillful manner. This is right. If we are to hang people, as the most awful and solemn exhibition of human justice and power, we should do it in a decent manner. The employment of public executioners in England and France can be defended on principles of humanity and propriety. As it is, the Sheriff generally employs some fellow of the baser sort to do his work, but he is, as a rule, an unskilfull and brutal ignoramus. We do not suppose a high order of manhood will ever seek the place, but the Ohio plan in time will secure a man of experience and judgment. The office will hardly run into politics, although there is no telling. It will depend on the fees.

HIDING THE REAL ISSUE.

We hold it rank dishonesty in the *Dispatch*, to quote the provisions of the Federal election law relating only to the appointment and duties of Supervisors, and assert they constitute "the main point of dispute," which will create the anticipated dead-lock, in case Mr. HAYES vetoes the repealing law.

While Democrats object to the Supervisor part of the law as an unwarranted interference with the State and local elections, it is not against this feature their most earnest and uncompromising objections lie. The *Dispatch* well knows this.

It is to the sections of the law providing for special Deputy Marshals and their powers and compensation, that the Democrats are opposed as utterly indefensible and scandalous, in that they provide the most ample and powerful machinery for partizan purposes, and tax the people to pay the cost of it.

Upon the application of two citizens in any city having over twenty thousand inhabitants at the last Federal census, the Marshal of the United States is compelled to appoint special deputy Marshals for the expressed purpose of "preserving order, preventing fraudulent voting or registration or fraudulent conduct on the part of the officers of the election." The number he may oppoint is unlimited. Their pay is $5 per day; and they may be employed for ten days. Thus the Marshal has it in his power to employ as many persons as in his judgment he may need, whose only occupation will be furthering the cause of the party employing them and intimidating the persons opposed, each one of whom may be paid fifty dollars for his services. The nominal duty of preserving order develops into unlimited zeal for the success of the ticket they are thus hired to promote.

A more scandalous law never was enacted under the pretext of preserving the purity of the ballot-box. The Marshal of the United States is the creature of the President. The special deputies are the mere creatures of the Marshal. There is no law nor any general practice requiring them to be equally divided between the two political parties. And if the Republican Marshal selects so-called Democratic deputies it is to keep them quiet, or with the express or implied agreement that they will vote for or possibly openly support the Republican ticket. Under a Democratic administration the rule would be the same, in all probability, only reversed as to parties. Thus the money of the people is profusely spent, and always will be, to bribe the needy or the indifferent voter, and the pretence of purity becomes the fact of corruption.

In 1876, according to the report made to Congress by the Attorney General, there were employed 11,610 deputy Marshals, at a cost of $111,612, and only 1,363 Supervisors. The latter are *supposed* to be divided equally between the two parties, but the Democratic Supervisors selected have generally not been from the worthy or trusted class in that party, but in many instances have been only Republican tools in disguise. As to the deputy Marshals there is no pretence they are any thing else but the partisan workers of the party in power Of the 11,310 appointed in 1876 and paid fifty dollars each for ten days political work, we don't suppose there were half a dozen faithful Democrats; fellows calling themselves "Democrats" there may have been, but they were the bought-up emissaries of the Republican managers.

It is because of these facts, the Republican politicians are such zealous stiklers for the federal election law. The system is so repugnant to every principle of fair play we don't believe the mass of that party can indorse it. They would revolt against it if applied to themselves. It gives the party in power an unfair advantage in all important political contests, by securing it a compact body of well drilled partizan workers, paid from the public Treasury. And Democrats are required to help pay these electioneering expenses of their opponents. That is the particularly galling part of it.

All this the *Dispatch*, in "letting people generally know precisely the tenor of that (the Federal election) act," carefully hides from the public view. Reading its presentation of the case, no one would know that the law authorizes an army of thousands of Republican deputy Marshal selected to do partisan work, and paid for such work out of the public treasury. We submit that this is an admission that the provisions of the law, which constitute he ground work of Democratic opposition, are absolutely indefensible.

IS IT REVOLUTION?

The test oath and the Federal election laws, and the law authorizing regular troops at the polls, were passed by Republican majorites for partisan purposes. The first was to pack juries in courts organized to convict; the second to draw on the Federal treasury for the expenses of Radical electioneering agents; and the third to enable a partisan President to use the Federal army for partisan purposes at the polls. These laws are repugnant to the spirit of our institutions. Is it revolution to repeal them? We will let the St. Louis *Republican* answer the question :

"These laws were passed by a party now no longer representing the country ; they were passed for party purposes, and have been enforced at times with a recklessness of consequences and a disregard for individual rights and public decency that fully warrant the demand for their repeal. The Republican party is now in a minority and the country has passed into the hands of the other party. The popular vote in 1876 showed a Democratic majority of 250,000; the late House of Representatives was Democratic, and the present House and Senate too are Democratic. And yet, as the defeated minority retires from position and power, it has the effrontery to proclaim the extraordinary doctrine that its successor shall not repeal the partisan legislation of the minority except at the peril of incurring the charge of revolution. Is it revolution, then, for a party to undo the work of a minority? It must be admitted that repealing laws, or enacting laws by means of amendments to the appropriation bills, is not the most defensible legislation; but the Republicans are quite as much addicted to the practice as the Democrats. Perhaps it would have been wiser for the Democrats to allow the appropriation bills of the late session to pass without condition, and to begin their movement for the repeal of the obnoxious laws in the next Congress. Still it was not revolutionary to do what they actually did. If it was, then the charge must be brought against the people who called the Democratic party to power with the full knowledge and understanding that it would inaugurate a change of policy."

THE Republicans profess to be in great glee over a rule of the Senate o 1854, that no changes can be made in the subordinate offices of the Senate without the approval of the Vice-President, meaning *de facto* WHEELER. We guess the power that made the rule can unmake it. No such regulation stood in the way of the Republicans ousting all the Democrats they could lay hands on, and their pleading it to save their own adherents, shows a love of the loaves and fishes that has obliterated pretty much all their self respect. The offices belong to the saints and we are the saints, is the Republican chorus whenever any of their barnacles are dislodged from place and patronage. It is hard for the Rads. to realize their day has gone by, but they must come to it.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE House yesterday virtually rejected a bill preventing the issue of free railroad passes to members, by a vote of 82 to 59. It was pressed by MESSENGER of Washington county.

THE United States Senate is full, Governor PRESCOTT of N. H., having yesterday appointed Hon. CHARLES H. BELL to the vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator WADLEIGH'S term.

WE don't believe Mr. HAYES will veto the Appropriation bills, that JOHNNY DAVENPORT of New York, may haul in twenty thousand dollars every two years, as the price of his terrorism over the naturalized voters of New York city, under the Supervisor law.

THE article which appeared in these columns a few days since suggesting the possibility of Jefferson Davis becoming the candidate of the Democracy for the Presidency in 1884, has been variously commented upon.—*Dispatch.*

And the comments generally terminate in a query as to the whereabouts of the fool-killer.

WHEN the Republicans added political riders to appropriation bills, to outrage and oppress the people, the proceeding was accepted by their papers as a laudable one. Now that the Democrats propose to administer this same medicine to cure the evils of test oaths, soldiers at the polls, and the Federal electioneering law, we hear dismal groans it will send the country to the everlasting bow-wows. The plea is too thin.

THE French Chamber did a wise act on Thursday, by rejecting, by the vote of 317 to 159, the proposed impeachment of the DE BROGLIE Ministry, who, it is believed conspired to bring about a *coup d'etat* and overthrow the Republic. The case is analagous to that of the Democrats in Congress in refraining from impeaching HAYES for his part in the Presidential steal evidenced by his carrying out the contracts of the conspirators, and pensioning the counters-in on the National Treasury.

THE number of applications under the pension arrearage act now amounts to 36,000 and more are to come in. This number is not a true indication of the amount that the Government will be called on to pay, for many claims will be disallowed. Commissioner BENTLEY, in his official estimate, put the number of pensioners who would legally be benefitted by the act between 45,000 and 46,000, representing about $35,000,000. He still holds to those figures, which were based on official estimates, and does not expect that either the number or amount will be higher.

THE Democrats of the Senate held their first caucus on Saturday afternoon, and appointed a committee to adjust the standing committees, adopting the principle of seniority of service in selecting chairmen. This has always been the rule, no matter what party controls the Senate. Still it will not work bad in this case, as it will put THURMAN at the head of Judiciary, BAYARD of Finance, BECK of Appropriations, RANDOLPH of Military Affairs, WHYTE of Naval Affairs, and GORDON of Commerce. All the Democratic Senators were present but WADE HAMPTON and Senator JONAS of Louisiana.

GOVERNOR WHITEAKER of Oregon, the Representative from that State, spent part of Sunday in Pittsburgh. He was surprised by the call for the special session, and detained on the sea voyage from Portland to San Francisco, had to take a special train for the east, on which he made the fastest time on record across the continent, with the exception of the dramatic train a couple of years ago, Governor WHITEAKER left San Francisco at 10:30 o'clock last Wednesday, and arrived in Pittsburgh at noon on Sunday. He came as far as Chicago, on the special train. He left for Washington last night.

COLONEL TOM BAYNE being interviewed, lets out the fearful truth that there are not more than two or three Democratic Senators who "are not believers in the doctrine of States rights." THOMAS, we don't believe there is one, and if there is he is not a Democrat. A man who says he don't believe in "States rights" is either an ignoramus or a pretender. Colonel BAYNE also says, with tears in his eyes, if it was not for the good Mr. HAYES' veto "we might as well be under the Confederate Congress." Evidently, Colonel TOM should be put on a fish diet. He needs brain food. He ought to sue the interviewer for writing him down an ass.

THE Supreme Court of New Jersey takes a sensible view of enactments designed to evade the constitutional prohibition against special and local legislation by giving a special description that fits only one city, instead of the name of the place to which the law is intended to apply. It has declared them unconstitutional. In our own State a similar evasion of the constitutional prohibition is secured by a division of the cities into classes, with Philadelphia alone in the "first class" and Pittsburgh in the "second." This is bad enough, but could scarcely be avoided if cities are to be divided into classes according to the existing fashion. A better plan would be to pass a general law for the government of all the cities of the Commonwealth, giving to the people thereof the power, under proper limitations and regulations, to frame their local governments each in its own way, having such officers and such convenient distribution of departments as may best suit the needs of the people residing within their respective boundaries.

THE Republicans will not permit the unchecked reign of fraud at the North. It is determined that there shall be decency at the polls at the North, whatever may be the fact at the South. Hence there will be no yielding on the Supervisor law.—*Gazette.*

We had a sample of the "decency at the polls at the North" you propose, in the action of DAVENPORT in New York. Nearly a hundred thousand dollars of the people's money expended; an army of Republican electioneering agents, dubbed deputy marshals, at five dollars a day; four thousand blank informations sworn to and four thousand warrants issued on election day, with fifteen hundred arrests, and four or five thousand legal naturalized voters intimidated from voting. And to cap the climax, not *a single case prosecuted to trial!* That's your idea of "decency at the polls," is it? If so, the Democrats propose to stop it, and send DAVENPORT and his iron cages to the right about. In years we have not seen such earnestness as there is on this question.

THE results of the last census (1876) have just been published. According to them, France has 802,867 more inhabitants than it had in 1872, the whole number now being 36,995,788. The population of the cities is 11,971,454; of the country, 24,934,334, of whom 19,000,000 are engaged in and live by agriculture, and 10,000,000 cultivate their own property. Commerce engages 3,837,000 persons; arts and trades, 6,140,000; liberal professions, 1,500,000. There are but 2,000,000 who live exclusively on their incomes—that is to say, are rentiers. The clergy counts 150,000 members; public functionaries, 165,000; physicians, 20,000; lawyers, solicitors, notaries, 28,000; bankers, brokers, 9,000; literary men, 4,000.

THERE is a big gun in India—or a gun which long ago was thought to be big—and which on a memorable occasion some years back was fired with a heavy charge. It is generally supposed in the neighborhood that the ball is flying yet. The new Krupp gun, which is to be tried next Saturday at Meppen, in Westphalia, may not rival this, but it will certainly surpass all other guns. This gun is 32 feet long and weighs 72 tons. Its charge is 385 pounds of prismatic powder, and it is to throw a chilled iron shell of 1,660 pounds. It is asserted that this monstrous cannon, if set at an angle of 43 degrees to the horizon, will throw a ball fifteen miles. The material is steel, and the piece is heavier by sixteen tons than the heaviest Krupp gun heretofore made.

MASSACHUSETTS is seriously considering the idea of revising her Constitution. The public is quite ready for a good many changes, and it is argued that it would be cheaper and better in the end to call a convention and thoroughly overhaul the organic law than to go through all the motions necessary to secure the several amendments obviously demanded. A bill has been reported in the Legislature providing for a popular vote in May on the question of calling a convention, and it is quite likely to be carried through.

A Chinese Romance In Rhyme

[Oakland (Cal.) Times.]

An American connected with one of the consulates in China has translated some Chinese poems into English. Among them are some verses which prove, alas! that the "humorist" is abroad even in that fair land. The production is entitled, "Fanning the Grave, or the Wife Tested," and tells how a wife whose husband was sick unto death promised him she would not marry again until the mould on his grave should be dry." After his burial the conscientious widow applied herself assiduously to hastening the drying of the grave by fanning it. This accomplished, she married one Chuang, who, wishing to test her, feigned sickness, avowed that he was about to die, and besought her not to take unto herself another husband.

"Oh, make your mind easy," she, sobbing, replied,
"I have said I won't wed, and I won't;
But, ah! what grave doubts your last words implied;
Don't say them again, dearest, don't!

"Tales of virtuous women in old books I've read,
And my bosom with ardor has glowed;
I'll emulate them, I have inwardly said,
If I don't do the same I'll be blowed."

Chuang then dies contentedly, and after he is encoffined makes his escape, disguises himself as a young man, and makes love to Mrs. Chuang as together they watch over the empty coffin. "The next day the funeral-baked meats serve as the wedding-dinner." The unrecognized Chuang shams illness again, and declares that nothing will cure him but "the brains of a living man or of one who has not been dead more than three days." "Old Chuang will do," says his relict, as she vanishes, whereupon Chuang takes off his disguise and settles himself in the coffin again. His spouse soon appears with an ax and smashes the lid, upon which Chuang bounds up with a "hello!" To an invitatton to explain, Mrs. Chuang remarks:

"I felt sure you must be living; to welcome you once more,
My mourning robes I tore off, and my wedding garments wore."

To which answers her lord:

"Your tale is plausible, but I think you'd better stop;
Don't fatigue yourself by telling lies; let the matter drop.
To test your unfaithfulness to me I've been merely shamming dead,
I'm the youth you just now married—my widow I've just now wed."

Wit of Pius IX.

Many stories of the wit and *finesse* of Pius IX have been told, but the following from the *Fanfulla* (Italy) shows how this pontiff would wittily extricate himself from an embarrassing situation. The famous danseuse Fanny Essler went to Rome in the early days of Pius IX.'s pontificate. The admirers of the danseuse desiring to give her a souvenir, opened a subscription, which in forty-eight hours produced 12,000 francs.

It was decided to buy a crown for about that sum from one of the best jewelers. When about to give it to the danseuse, the subscribers, seized with scruples, wanted to consult the Pope, and an audience was asked with that view, and which the Holy Father willingly granted. The subscriber who had the honor of explaining his scruples to Pius IX., enlarged upon the noble qualities of the danseuse, which made her a very charitable and pious person.

Pius IX. answered: "I have no authority to grant or any contrary command to give you on this subject. At the same time it appears to me that you could have been inspired with a better choice in your present. In my simplicity as priest I always thought that crowns were intended for heads and not for legs."

The crown was given; but F. Essler, who had heard of the Pope's epigram, distributed the value of it through the priests to the poor of Rome.

Pius IX. having learned that part, and some days later, meeting one of the subscribers to the crown, he said to him:

"You did very well to give the crown to this woman. She has proved that she had more judgment in her legs than there is in any one of your heads."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

BEFORE AND AFTER.

I loved Amanda, past all telling,
For her my bosom dire was swelling,
Her pictured sweetness stole my sleep,
I know, therefore, my love was deep.

O tinted cloudlets, resting soft,
She floated near, in fancy oft,
Fed by the gods, on nectar still,
Oh, bliss! To pay no grocer's bill.

We two were wed, and then I found
In No. 5's she walked the ground,
And it the gods had fed before,
They never fed her any more.

EX-SENATOR MERRIMON will resume the practice of the law in Raleigh, N. C.

CHICAGO has a particularly wicked bigamist. He discarded his wife and married his step-daughter.

MR. CHIPPENDALE, who retired last month from the English stage had been on it sixty-eight years.

A BILL is before the Missouri Legislature which provides for making two States out of that Commonwealth.

HARD times in Germany are shown in nothing more than in the consumption of 6,000,000 gallons less beer in 1878 than in 1877.

CONGRESSMAN LUTTRELL of California, says he is certain that the Democrats in that State "will run their own ticket, and elect it, too."

IF MR. Zach Chandler is to run for President the Springfield *Republican* supposes that Mr. Bill Chandler ought to go on the ticket for Vice-President.

EX-CONGRESMAN ARTEMUS HALE, of Massachusetts, who is ninety-six years old, paid a visit to both branches of the Legislature of that State last week.

PALESTINE is looking up commercially. Besides asphaltum, lignite has been found in quantities, which will enable fuel trade to be done with Egypt and Syria, which now pay $12 a ton for coal.

JEROME BONAPARTE, grand-nephew of Napoleon, long a resident of Baltimore and a practicing lawyer there, "is in the hands of his friends" for the vacant position of United States District Judge.

A NEWSPAPER with the curious name the *Weekly Bean* is published not in Boston, as everybody would at once suppose, but at Lancaster in Pennsylvania. It is the organ of soup-houses in successful operation there.

A WOMAN started to carry her twin babies five miles through the woods, in Sand Hill, South Carolina, but lost her way, and was found almost dead at the end of ten days, with the infants lying lifeless beside her.

MR. BRUCE, the colored Senator from Mississippi went into the cloak room while the vote on the Corbin-Butler matter was being taken. When Corbin reminded him that his vote was needed he said that if he voted it would be in behalf of Butler.

THE debt of the city of Paris is now nearly $400,000,000, and the interest about $20,000,000 a year. The credit of the city, however, is, if possible, even higher than that of the country. The municipal taxation is nearly $22 50 per head of population.

IT is worth noting that the women of the Afridees, in Afghanistan, although Mohammedans, do not cover their faces.

Mary had a little lamp,
Filled full of kerosene;
She took it once to light a fire;
And has not since benzine.

THE Kentucky Supreme Court has decided that the statute against gaming, which enables a person losing money at a faro table to recover his losses from the proprietor, will not work the other way and allow the proprietor to recover losses from fortunate players.

THE State Central Committee of the Prohibition League of Indiana, an organization said to number about ten thousand voters in favor of absolute suppression of the liquor traffic, has called a convention in Indianapolis on the 21st of May to nominate a full State ticket.

THE new State Constitution of California, which will be voted upon on the first Wednesday of next May, prohibits the election of a Governor to be United States Senator during his term of office. It also gives the Governor the right to veto any item or items of an appropriation bill without withholding his approval from the rest of the bill.

MRS. GENERAL SHERMAN, who died at Newport, Rhode Island, on Wednesday, was the daughter of ex-Governor Shannon of Ohio, who, it will be remembered, was appointed Governor of Kansas by the President pending the Le Compton troubles in that State. She was married to General Sherman, who was then stationed at St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1858. Her father died about a year and a half ago.

THE discussion about Jeff Davis has waked up the Southern poet, and a poem all about the transcendent virtues of Jeff Davis appears in the Atlanta *Constitution*. The last verse is as much as any ordinary human being can stand:

Well, be it so; but fame
Has long inscribed his name
High on her roll;
Above detraction's roar,
The angry voice of Hoar,
Like eagle he shall soar,
A lofty soul.

MR. EDWARD KING, who has been writing some interesting letters from the South to the Boston *Journal*, makes the broad assertion that the prettiest women in the world live in New Orleans. He says: "At the grand ball given by the 'Mystick Crewe of Comus' in the Varieties Theatre, several years ago, I saw twenty-five hundred ladies gathered together. It would not have been an exaggeration of the truth to say of any one of them that she was beautiful."

ELIHU BURRITT'S sister, Eunice, is the wife of Professor A. J. Sawyer, of the Chicago University, and is now living in that city. In talking of her deceased brother the other day she dwelt with great zest upon what Elihu did in his childhood. He was not interested in languages then, but performed astonishing feats in mental arithmetic. Often and often would he figure up in his head how many seconds old he was, calculate how many yards of cloth it would take to reach from the earth to the sun, and the number of barleycorns it would require to reach around the world.

MR. BURDETTE, the humorist of the Burlington (Ia.) *Hawkeye*, thus compares the relative merits of Eastern and Western Revolutionary relics: "I remember in 1876, when we had the great Centennial tea party at Burlington, that I saw more Revolutionary relics at Union Hall than I have seen in all New England. And they were better relics too. Those I saw in Old South Church were very old and battered and faded, and altogether shabby looking, while the Iowa relics had a bright, fresh, modern look to them, that was much pleasanter to contemplate."

TRANSLATION FROM THE CHINESE.

CHANG LING'S FLUTE.

"'Twas night; the tired soldiers were peacefully sleeping,
The low hum of voices was hushed in repose:
* * * * * *
When a low note on the night air came stealing,
So soothingly over the senses it fell,
So touchingly sweet, so soft and appealing,
Like the musical notes of an aerial bell.

'Now, rising, now falling, now fuller, now clearer,
Now liquidly soft, now a low wailing cry;
Now the cadences seem floating nearer and nearer,
Now dying away in a whispering sigh.

"Whence came these sweet sounds? Who the unseen musician
That breathes out his soul which floats on the night breeze
In melodious sighs, in strains so Elysian
As to soften the hearts of rude soldiers like these?"

—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

A HAPPY CONCEIT.

When to the flowers so beautiful
The Father gave a name,
Back came a little blue-eyed one
(All timidly it came),
And standing at its Father's feet
And gazing in his face
It said, in low and trembling tones:
"Dear God, the name thou gavest me,
Alas! I have forgot."
Kindly the Father looked him down
And said: "Forget-me-not."

—*Golden Era.*

HOW HE GOT IN THE CLUB.

The Way Fighting Fitzgerald was Elected to Brookes'.

[Forney Progress.]

The manner in which the notorious George Robert Fitzgerald had himself elected to Brookes' is unparalleled in club annals. He was, in every way, a most objectionable personage, but his dueling propensities made him feared if not respected. He was nearly related to one of the first families of Ireland (Leinster), but the law had to help him out of the world, in 1786, because of a murder which he had coolly premeditated and perpetrated in a cruel and cowardly way. While he flourished, none of the clubs wanted to have anything to do with him. Once he applied to Admiral Keith Stewart to propose him at Brookes', and the Admiral knowing if he refused he would have to fight, promised to comply. Accordingly, on the night when the ballot was to take place (which was a mere form in this instance, for even Keith Stewart himself had resolved to black-ball the man), the duelist accompanied the Admiral in St. James Street, and waited in the room down stairs while the election was going on. That was soon over, for without hesitation every member threw in a *black ball*, and when the examination of the box occurred, the company were somewhat astonished not to find even *one* white. The rejection being unanimous, the question now was, who would have the hardihood to announce the result to the expectant candidate. No one offered to do that duty, for it was thought the information would certainly provoke a challenge, and a duel with Fitzgerald had nearly always been fatal to his opponent. The general opinion was that the proposer, Stewart, should be the bearer of the news. "No, gentlemen," he said, "I proposed the fellow, because I knew you would not admit him; but, by Jove! I have no inclination to risk my life against that of a madman." "But, Admiral," replied the Duke of Devonshire (this was the *bon vivant* Duke who had made ready for him, every night for suppers at Brookes,' a boiled blade-bone of mutton,) "there being *no white* ball in the box, he must know that *you* black-balled him as well as the rest, and he is sure to call you out anyhow." This was a puzzler, and the Admiral, after some hesitation, suggested that the waiter should tell Fitzgerald that there was one black ball, and that his name must be put up again, if he insisted upon being elected.

All concurred in the propriety of the plan, and the waiter was dispatched on the mission. During the while, Fitzgerald had frequently rung the bell to inquire "the state of the poll," and had sent each waiter who answered to ascertain, but all were afraid to return.

Mr. Brookes took the message from the servant, who was descending the stairs, and boldly entered the room with a coffee service in his hands. "Did you call for coffee, sir?" said Mr. Brookes. "D—n your coffee, sir, and you too," answered Fitzgerald in a voice which made the host's blood run cold. "I want to know, sir, and that without delay, if I am *chose*." "Oh, sir," replied Mr. Brooks, "I beg your pardon, sir, but I was just coming to announce to you, sir, with Admiral Stewart's compliments, sir, that, unfortunately, there was one black ball in the box, sir, and, consequently, by the rules of the club, sir, no candidate can be elected without a new election, sir; which cannot take place, sir, by the standing regulations of the club, sir, until one month from this time, sir."

During this address Fitzgerald's irascibility appeared to undergo considerable mollification; and at its close he grasped Brookes' hand, saying, "My dear fellow, *I'm chose*; but there must be a small matter of mistake in my election." He then persuaded Brookes to go up stairs, make his compliments to the gentleman, and say as it was only a mistake of *one* black ball, they would be so good as to waive all ceremony on his account, and "proceed to *re-elect* their humble servant without any more delay at all." Many of the members were panic stricken, foreseeing a disagreeable ending. Mr. Brookes silently waited for their decision. At length the Earl of March said:

"Try the effect of *two* black balls; d—n his Irish impudence, if two balls don't take effect on him, I don't know what will." This was agreed to, and Brookes was ordered to communicate it. On entering the waiting-room, Fitzgerald inquired, "Have they *elected* me right now?" The answer was, "Sorry to inform you that the result of the second ballot was *two* black balls." "Then," exclaimed Fitzgerald, "there's now two mistakes instead of one." He sent Brookes back to the "honorable gentlemen to try again, and make no more mistakes." Brookes was thereupon commissioned to say, that the case was hopeless, that he was *black-balled all over* from head to foot, and it was hoped, by the members, that Mr. Fitzgerald would not persist in thrusting himself into society where his company was declined. This was of no avail. No sooner had Fitzgerald heard it, than he exclaimed, "Oh, I perceive; it is a *mistake altogether*, Mr. Brookes, and I must see to the rectifying of it myself. There's nothing like *daling* with principals; so, I'll step up at once, and put this thing to rights without any more unnecessary delay." In spite of Mr. Brookes' remonstrances that his entrance into the club-room was against all rule and etiquette, Fitzgerald flew up stairs and rushed into the apartment, without further ceremony than a bow, saying to the members, who indignantly rose at the intrusion, "Your servant, gentlemen—I beg you will be *seated*." Walking to the fire-place, he thus addressed Admiral Stewart: "So, my dear Admiral, Mr. Brookes informs me that I have been *elected* three times."

"You have been balloted for," replied Stewart, "but, I am sorry to say, you have not been chosen."

"Well, then," said the duelist, "did you black-ball me?"

"My good sir," answered the Admiral, "how could you suppose such a thing?"

"Ah, I supposed no such thing, my dear fellow, I only wanted to know who it was that dropped the black-balls in by accident, as it were." He went up to each member, one by one, and put the same question, "Did you black-ball me, sir?" until he had made the round of the whole club, and from each he received a reply similar to that of the Admiral. When he had finished his inquisition he thus addressed the body, "You see gentlemen, that as none of you have black-balled me I must be chose, and now it is Mr. Brookes that has made the mistake. But I was convinced of it from the begining, and I was only sorry that so much time had been lost, as to prevent honorable gentlemen from enjoying each other's company sooner." He then ordered a bottle of champaigne, that he might drink long life to the club, and wish them joy of their unanimous election of a "rale" gentleman, by father and mother, and who never missed his man."

SAN FRANCISCO'S PASSION PLAY.

Churches, People, and City Government Against Performance.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The representation at our largest theatre of a drama entitled "The Passion," and representing scenes in the life of our Savior, has caused no little agitation in the minds of the religious portions of the population of this city.

This drama is the production of an Englishman, some years a resident of San Francisco. It is destitute of merit as a literary work, but, like the libretto of an opera, it serves its purpose, which is to connect and explain a series of tableaus, which are presented with an effectiveness and beauty of ensemble and completeness of detail that are rarely attained in theatrical groupings, and which even the trained intelligence of that veteran artist in stage effects, Dion Boucicault, might envy.

The first representation of "The Passion" was given last evening before an audience that nearly filled the Grand Opera House, which holds about as many people as Booth's Theatre. So great was the excitement among the people that large crowds assembled in the street in front of the theatre, expecting that a posse of police would appear and forbid the performance. An injunction had been applied for by Dr. Platt, rector of the principal Episcopal church, and the City Council was also looking about for some law which would justify their interference to prevent the representation of the drama.

No interference occurred, however, and at the appointed hour the curtain rose, disclosing an impressive scene of the Temple at Jerusalem. The stage was crowded with choristers surrounding the *Virgin* and the infant *Jesus*. *Joseph* is warned to place the Holy Family beyond the reach of *Herod's* soldiers, who are charged with the murder of the innocents. The second scene represents the flight of the Holy family into Egypt, followed by a scene crowded with terrified women fleeing before *Herod's* soldiers, and trying to shield their infants. Successive scenes represent *Herod's* throne room, the demand for the head of *John the Baptist*; the Brook of Kedron, introducing *Jesus* and his *Disciples*; the Last Supper, from the familiar picture of Da Vinci's; the arrest of *Jesus* and the excitement of the populace; and finally the trial of *Jesus* before *Pontius Pilate*. This last tableau closes the action of the drama, though it was intended to represent the crucifixion, the descent from the cross, the resurrection, and the ascension, all of which were abandoned in deference to public opinion.

The programmes distributed to the audience at the Grand Opera House are headed "Lenten Season," and set forth that "The Passion" will be "Rendered with every circumstance of Solemnity and attention to historical facts," with a choir of eighty voices and a full band of instruments. There follows this notice:

Owing to the sacred character of the representation, the audience is respectfully requested to suppress all outbursts of applause until the drop of the Curtain.

I believe that this was the first performance of a "passion play" in the United States, and there is certainly no city in which the experiment of preventing such a drama would be attended with greater risk. But the audience of last evening behaved admirably. They were as quiet, attentive, and reverential, during the actual performance, as they would have been if present at a church service. About one-fifth were fashionably dressed women, many of whom were visibly affected. Perhaps one-fourth of the men present were Jews, who are numerous in San Francisco. The actor O'Neil, who represented *Christ*, was quiet and subdued in his action, and made no effort to elicit applause by theatrical display. *Pontius Pilate* and *Herod* were fairly acted in the catbolic spirit which characterizes the whole performance. From beginning to end there was nothing in the bearing of the actors or the spectators to which objection could be made.

The query then occurs, Is the representation of such a drama on the stage of a theatre devoted to the representation of the modern sensational drama likely to have an evil effect upon the spectators? Are such representations desirable, or even permissible? Are they not lacking in that devout sentiment of reverence in which all Christians should hold every incident in the life and sufferings of Christ? It seemed to me, last evening, that while the humanity of Christ was depicted with all becoming reverence, the divinity was obscured and almost forgotten as the action of the play progressed. Judged by the orthodox interpretation of Christ's divine origin and holy mission upon earth, the drama is irreverent and should not be encouraged. Judged by Unitarian belief and ethics, it may be not only worthy of toleration, but of support.

THE SECOND WEEK OF THE PLAY.

[San Francisco Dispatch.]

"The Passion Play" enters upon its second week to-night. The first representations were indifferently attended, owing to the opposition of the press and pulpit. Last week the weather was very inclement, which militated against its success, but the piece is steadily gaining favor, and the attendance last night was the best yet seen. The prospects for the second week are quite flattering. The music, which is solemn and beautiful, attracts many, and the performance is well spoken of. O'Neill's personation of *Christ* is highly commended, and said to be faithful in character and profoundly impressive. Many old theatrical habitues attend the play night after night and say it possesses wonderful fascination, and that it affects them singularly.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN COOK.

The Narrative of a Savage Eye Witness.

At a meeting of the French Geographical Society, on the 14th ultimo, to celebrate the centenary of Captain Cook's death, M. Huber briefly adverted to the native account of the tragedy, as published four years ago by M. de Varigny, fourteen years a member of the Sandwich Islands Government. It is in the shape of a poem on Captain Cook, attributed to Kupa, an eye witness of what happened. It describes how two forests were seen gently floating on the water; how Kuba and others were ordered to swim up to them; how they found Goords, who breathed out fire and smoke from their nostrils and mouths, had dazzling white skins and sparkling eyes, wore skins of various colors, with holes in the sides, into which they plunged their hands, and which appeared full of treasures. A god with his thunderbolt killed Kupa's father, whereupon the other swimmers took to flight. The priest declares that the floating island is the war vessel of the god Lono, who, after murdering his wife through jealousy, left Hawaii long ago to explore the seas, and had now returned, according to his promise, after six generations. He bids the natives take them bananas, cocoanuts and oranges, which are accepted. At night Lono and his fellow gods shoot hissing arrows of fire at the stars, making some of them fall into the sea. Flames of strange colors descended from the trees of the floating islands, and extraordinary sounds alarmed the natives. Next morning Lono lands; is treated as a god; with sacrifices and prostrations; but whether from anger or from having forgotten the language he makes no answer. Several of his inferior gods seized on sacred fish destined for the altar. Others begin pulling up the palisades surrounding the sacred enclosure, the Morai, where the elders meet. King Kaliamano remonstrates, but they laugh and persist. Lono comes up, crosses the sacred boundary, and is about to enter the Morai. Kalaimano intercepts his progress, but Lono rudely pushes him away. Kalaimano takes Lono up in his arms, and on his struggling to free himself presses him lightly. Lono cries out with pain. "He cries, so he is not a god," exclaims Kalaimano, and kills him. The other gods who were pulling up the stakes fly, but the natives fall on them, and strange to say, their blood flows like that of mortals. Kalaimano, however, while launching arrows from the shore, is killed by the invisible fire. Thus your fathers, concludes Kupa, saw the death in one day of their god and their chief. In this song the two visits of the vessels are fused into one; and while Lieutenant King represents that the natives had stolen a boat and attacked the sailors, that Captain Cook was leading away the chief as a hostage to secure redress, that a woman incited an attempt to rescue him, and that Cook and his men fired to drive them off and that they then rushed on him and killed him with their knives. Kupa lays the blame on the sacrilege of the visitors, and describes Cook as killed by the chief alone. It is not often in encounters between European and barbarians that we meet with the version given by the latter, and nearly a century elapsed before it was committed to writing.

"DO LANGUAGES PAY?"

Some of the Learned Blacksmith's Achievements.

[New York Times.]

A reflecting agriculturist recently sent to the *Times* a valuable treatise he aded, "Does Hens Pay?" and in considering the general field of profitable and unprofitable undertakings, one may be led to ask, apropos of the death of Elihu Burritt, the learned and linguistic blacksmith, Do languages pay? Mr. Burritt began to acquire languages at the age of twenty-two, and continued the practice until he had mastered all the tongues of Europe and several of Asia, including Hebrew, Syriac, Chaldaic, Samaritan, Sanskrit and others less commonly studied, like Ethiopic. Getting hold of a Celto-Breton dictionary while working at the anvil in Worcester, Mass., he wrote a letter in that language to the Royal Antiquarian Society of France, thanking them for their efforts to preserve the original tongue of Brittany, and received from them a volume of reports, in which his letter was printed, with a certificate stating that it was the only one ever written in Celto-Breton from America, which was highly probable, to say the least. While Mr. Burritt was Consul at Birmingham he was so completely occupied with his duties that he forgot six alphabets and he words and literature to which they belonged; but a few weeks of patient study recalled them. Among his innumerable sch emes was a periodical entitled *Fireside Lessons in Forty Languages*, but the public never seemed to hunger after that kind of reading. Believing that the grammars of the Oriental languages were too complex and difficult for beginners, he projected a series of *Social Walks and Talks with Young Students Among the Languages*, the first series embracing Sanskrit, Hindustanee, Persian and Turkish. The plan was never carried to completion, however. But with all his knowledge and frequent use of three or four dozen languages, Mr. Burritt never mastered his own to the extent of acquiring an easy and graceful style of writing. His books and scattered essays contain much information, for he was a student, and observer, and a thinker; but he commonly presented his facts, even in cases where some freedom and rhetorical grace would have been, not only allowable but highly appropriate, as solidly packed together as the truths of a treatise on conic sections. He was not a philologist, and cared little for the comparative study of languages. He simply learned them, as many as he could, one after another, and the question recurs whether this kind of learning is profitable beyond the mere personal gratification it may bring. Mr. Burritt's sincere and self-sacrificing devotion to philanthropic work and his efforts to bring nations together as brothers entitled him to the grateful remembrance of mankind. But though he owed his title of "The Learned Blacksmith" to his wide linguistic knowledge, it may fairly be questioned whether he did not sometimes regret having given so much time to Chaldaic and Hindustanee.

HIRAM H. KIMPTON, the South Carolina fugitive, who caused the spat between Wade Hampton and Governor Rice, wants to settle in Connecticut. Some of his friends called upon Governor Andrews recently, and questioned him as to what course he should pursue if by chance the South Carolina authorities decide to go on another Kimpton hunt, with their game located at Hartford. Governor Andrews was mum, evidently not pining for immigrants of the Kimpton stamp.

IF.

If skies were bluer,
And fogs were fewer,
And fewer the storms on land and sea;
Were shiny summers
Perpetual comers—
What a Utopia this would be!

If Life were longer
And Faith were stronger,
If Pleasure would bide—if Care would flee;
If each were brother
To all the other—
What an Arcadia this would be!

Were Greed abolished
And Gain demolished,
Were Slavery claimed and Freedom free;
If all earth's troubles
Collapsed like bubbles—
What an Elysium this would be!

Leigh.

TO THE FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Firm for the people's cause
Stubbornly stand
Let no unequal laws
Worry the land!
Let them be wiped away
Now, for all time;
Give us a brighter day,
Fit for our prime!

Partisans, badly scared,
Greedy for gain,
Outrage and crime have dared,
Freedom have slain.
See! at the polls they stand,
Free thought to smother,
Sword in one lifted hand,
Bribes in the other!

Laws for a party's ends
Shamelessly made,
Now by the people's friends
Soon must be stayed.
Warn off the soldiery
Now and henceforth
Make every ballot free,
South as in North.

Bribes and the bayonet
Drive from the polls!
Schemers may rave and fret;
Base are their souls.
Justice and truth shall stand,
Whatever fall—
Such is Right's clear command,
Equal to all!

—*N. Y. Sun.*

POETIC ANSWERS.

WHAT IS YOUR CHARACTER?

A rare compound of oddity, frolic and fun,
To relish a joke and rejoice in a pun,

—Goldsmith.

That of the epicure, who, serenely full, may say,
Fate cannot harm me; I have dined to-day.

—Swift.

Luxurious, avaricious, false, deceitful,
Sullen, malicious, smacking of every sin that has a name.

—Shakespeare.

WHAT IS YOUR CHIEF ATTRACTION?

Thou hast the sweetest face I ever looked on,

—Shakespeare.

Good sense which only is the gift of Heaven,
And though no science, fairly worth the seven.

—Pope.

A form so fair, that like the air
'Tis less of earth than Heaven.

—E. E. Pinkney.

He is so full of pleasant anecdote,
So quick, so gay, so poignant in his wit;
Time vanishes before him as he speaks,
And ruddy morning through the lattice peeps.

—Joanna Baillie.

WHAT DO YOU LIKE BEST?

That all-softening, overpowering knell,
The tocsin of the soul—the dinner bell.

—Byron.

A slight flirtation by the light of a chandelier,
With music to play in the pauses,
And nobody very near.

—Willis.

Gold! Gold! Gold! Gold!
Bright and yellow, hard and cold.

—Hood.

Give me kisses! all is waste save luxury of the taste,
And for kissing—kisses live only when we take or give:
Kiss me, then,
Every moment—and again.

J. G. Saxe.

WHAT DO YOU DISLIKE MOST?

Of every bore,
If to the list you add a score,
Are not so bad, upon my life,
As that one scourge, a scolding wife.

—Berni.

Drunkenness, whose vile incontinence
Takes both away, the reason and the sense,
It drowns the better parts, making the name
To foes a laughter, to friends a shame.

—Randolph.

Coarse speech, bad grammar, swearing,
Drinking, vice.

—Holmes.

Home-made physic that sickens the sick,
Thick for thin and thin for thick.

—Hood.

WHAT IS YOUR HIGHEST AMBITION?

To go to church to-day,
To look devout and seem to pray,
And ere to-morrow's sun goes down
Be dealing slander through the town.

—Mrs. Sigourney.

To dress as the noble dress,
In cloth of silver and gold,
With silk and satin and costly furs
In many an ample fold.

—Hood.

O grant me, heaven, a middle state,
Neither too humble, nor too great,
More than enough for nature's ends,
With something left to treat my friends.

—Mallet.

O gie me the lass that hae acres of charms:
O gie me lass wi the weel stockit farm!

—Burns.

Then let me get money as bees lay up honey;
I'll build new hives and store each cell,
The sight of my treasure will yield me great pleasure.
I'll count it, and chink it, and jingle it well.

—Dr. Franklin.

WHAT IS YOUR FAVORITE FLOWER?

Magnificent calla, in mantle of milk.

—Mrs. Sigourney.

The chaste camellia's pure and spotless bloom,
That boasts no fragrance and conceals no thorn

—William Roscoe.

And faith that a thousand ills can brave
Speaks in thy blue leaves, "forget-me-not."

—Percival

Rose, thou art the sweetest flower.

—Burns.

WHO IS YOUR INTENDED?

A perfect woman nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort and command,
And yet a spirit still and bright,
With something of an angel's light.

—Wordsworth.

A judge, a man so learned,
So full of equity, so noble—envy
Itself cannot accuse, or malice vitiate.

—Chapman and Shirley.

A hungry, lean-faced villain,
A mere anatomy, a mountebank,
A thread-bare juggler, and a fortune-teller,
A needy, hollow-eyed, sharp-looking wretch.

—Shakespeare.

A rosebud set with willful thorns
As sweet as English air can make her.

—Tennyson.

WHAT IS THE CHARACTER OF YOUR INTENDED?

She takes the most delight
In music, instruments and poetry.

—Shakespeare.

The solemn fop, significant and budge,
A fool with judges, and among fools a judge.

—Cowper.

She has read her father's well-filled library with profit.
And can talk charmingly; she can sing
And play, too, passably, and dance with spirit;
She is knowing in all needle-work;
And shines in kitchen as well as parlor.

—J. N. Barker.

He is a scholar! and a ripe and good one,
Exceedingly wise, fair spoken and persuading.

—Shakespeare.

WHAT IS YOUR DESTINY?

Never wedding, never wooing,
Still a lovelorn heart pursuing.

—Campbell.

To be a man of rank and of capacious soul,
To riches have, and fame beyond desire,
And heir to flattery, to titles born,
And reputation and luxurious life.

—Robert Pollock.

Single as a stray glove, minus its mate.

—Fanny Kemble.

WHERE WILL YOUR HOME BE?

Where beasts with man divided empire claim,
And the brown Indian marks with murderous aim.

—Goldsmith.

Where from the rise of morn to set of sun
The mighty Mohawk runs,
And the dark woods of pine
Along the mirror darkly shine.

—Moore.

In some enchanted isle,
Where heaven and love their Sabbath hold.

—Campbell.

FARM AND GARDEN.

POULTRY—An enthusiastic breeder of poultry says: "Farmers will feed a bushel of corn to produce six pounds of pork, while the same amount of corn will keep a good laying hen one year and she will produce at least twelve dozen eggs, averaging eighteen cents per dozen, which would equal $2 16; in addition she would rear a brood of chickens worth as much more, making a total of nearly five dollars, against six pounds of pork at ten cents, equaling sixty cents; or, in other words, the hen will yield seven times as much as the pig on the same quality of food." Aside from the profit, which is an important consideration in the keeping of poultry, it affords a healthful recreation and enjoyment to all classes. Those who daily toil in the counting house, factory or mill, each and all need some light, attractive, health-producing employment.

WINTER and Spring wheats can be converted into each other by sowing earlier or later, and gradually accelerating or retarding their growths. Red wheats are hardier and more easily grown than white, and are the heaviest croppers; but the most prolific are not as a rule, the best in quality, nor of the same value to the miller.

IF you own but forty acres of land, or only ten, be content with it. Improve it in every possible manner. Push production to its utmost limit. You will soon find that a "little farm well tilled" is better than a gold mine.

ROLLING GRAIN IN THE SPRING.—If farmers would look at the theory of rolling the wheat and ryefields in the spring, it would be resorted to much more frequently than it is. Occasionally the winter in spring have been so favorable to these crops as not to render it necessary. But in three seasons out of four it is necessary and doubtless adds considerably to their productiveness. The thawings and freezings of the ground, throwing or spewing out the roots and exposing them to the drying winds of February and March, very seriously affect the grain. Passing a roller over as soon as the soil is fit to go upon, presses back the roots into their beds, and gives them a fair grip again upon the support on which the crop must depend. This must be apparent to every one who will look at its operation. We have no doubt that rolling cloverfields that have been badly thrown up by the frost would also have a most beneficial effect.

GOOSEBERRIES AND CURRANTS:—There is no reason why both these very useful fruits should not be found abundantly in every garden. They are no trouble to raise. They grow readily from cuttings. Take the wood of last year from six to ten inches in length, prepare the bed or place where they are to stand permanently, force them into the ground not less than four inches, press the ground firmly around them, mulch them and let them alone. If a *bush* is desired let the buds on the cutting remain; but if a *tree* or single stem is preferred, remove all the buds that would go beneath the surface. Let them stand about three feet in the row, and if there is more than one row, let the rows be four feet apart.

In the spring the dead wood of both the gooseberies and currants should be cut out, and the new growth should be thinned where there are too many, as it will interfere with the product. The best red currant is the Dutch; and the best gooseberries are Downing's Prolific and Houghton' Seedling:

RHUBARB.—There is a large class who are fond of this. It is among the earliest of green things, and though no one classes it among the choicest of horticultural gifts in the abstract, yet on account of its early growth it will always be esteemed.

Its earliness being one of its valuable points, a place should be selected for it where it will get all the advantage of early spring suns. Some people help it by putting barrels over the roots. This keeps out the cold, and as the rhubarb is stimulated to grow by a very little heat, the natural warmth of the ground brings it up if the frost be kept out. Then the barrels help to branch it a little, and it is not quite so sour as when left to grow naturally in its own way. Rhubarb is poor stuff when stringy, and it is the aim of good growers to have it as pulpy as possible. Therefore the soil is to be made very rich, indeed as good as manure can make it. When grown in this way even the outside is tender, and it may be cut up for use without even peeling as is so often done. Some varieties are, however, more tender than others. There are four kinds which when well-grown are all of about equal value. These are the Victoria, Linnæus, Magnum Bonum and Prince Albert. The Linnæus is the best known, not because it is any better than the others named, but simply because some men who happened to have a large stock of it some years ago, hit on the brilliant idea of pushing it off as the "wine plant," and thus a demand was especially created for this one, thereby cutting out by this brilliant trick of the trade other fellows who had large stocks of the other varieties. Only the "Linnæus" was thus made the "true" Simon Pure.

Rhubarb is very rapidly increased by cutting an old "crown" to pieces. If these are split downwards on a line with the growth of the root every piece of root will grow, though it be split into a score of pieces; but pieces of root will not grow unless there is a portion of the "crown" with it. The crown is the upper portion or leaf bud, just under the ground.

If very large stalks be desired the plants should not be set too close. A root to every four square feet is enough, that is to say the plants should grow two feet from one another, every way. As the rhubarb is a gross feeder, if they be put closer than this they will likely starve one another.

SWEET CORN FOR STOCK—During the past two seasons I have had an acre or more to cut up when suitable for roasting ears, besides what I have fed in its green state direct to the cows, and I think it is the best feed I have ever used for feeding dairy cows or fattening animals. In either case it seems a food nearly perfect. The ears furnish material for fattening or milk, as the farmer wishes and the stocks if cut when green and well cured, will be eaten very clean and served all the purposes of hay, especially for working oxen; and while they are so supplied, they fell the effects of good feeding as readily as on any feed I have ever given to working oxen. I find, while so fed, oxen will lay on flesh very fast, if not required for daily labor on the farm. Let every farmer try a piece of sweet corn for 1879, and note the success, being careful to secure the fodder, with the ears in fine condition and keep it bright and sweet till fed out—J. Talcott, in *American Cultivator*.

TRAINING SADDLE HORSES—In answer to the questions on training saddle horses, says the *Country Gentleman*, it is not a good rule to use a first class saddle horse in harness or vice versa, and horsemen all know that to use a trotter to saddle, is to shorten his gait and get him in the habit of cantering. As soon as a horse finds it is easier to canter, or "run" as it is commonly called, when going fast he will invariably take the latter gait. But with the ordinary buggy horse if properly trained, it will not make any difference. The writer has trained a great many horses for saddle and harness purposes, both in Europe and America, and knows that the best saddle horses in the world are never harnessed until their services to saddle are over. In England, when a horse has hunted four or five seasons, he is sold to some tradesman, and then he is good for four or five more seasons for dog-cart or gig. With regard to the development of the muscles of a horse undergoing training for either trotting or running, his muscles will all be fully developed. The horse of all work should be first thoroughly trained to saddle and then to harness, as in my experience he will always work to those gaits; that is to say, when in saddle to trot and canter, but never to pace or single foot. When in harness, he will learn the two latter too soon. Some people think a saddle horse ought to pace, but this is a mistake, as the canter is by far the best horse and rider. I speak from experience, as for the last twenty years I have been in the saddle six days out of seven. In traveling a long distance the horse which trots or canters will take you over the road with more ease than the pacing horse. A good trainer can train a horse to saddle gaits so that these will never conflict with each other, and on the proper application of the bridle hand and the legs, the horse will change his gait at any moment.

John G. Saxe, the Poet.

(Cincinnati Gazette.)

The condition of John G. Saxe is now mentioned among the misfortunes of literary men. He is in his sixty-third year, and like many other writers, has drifted to the metropolis, thus crowding the ranks to the extreme. The Saxe family was large, and all bore the same mental vigor. Some of the number located at Troy, where they engaged in merchandise. John G. Saxe was bred a lawyer, and afterward became a prominent journalist in a rural town. This business would have given him a handsome support, and no doubt an eventual competency, but his brilliant wit and the popularity of his humorous rhymes lured him to higher attempts, which have proven unsuccessful. It is sad to note how many writers of former popularity have ceased to be read. Among these, in addition to Saxe, are Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) and the late Bayard Taylor; also the humorists, Artemas Ward and Mark Twain. Even Dr. Holland, who once was so popular, is but little read. Many a man has been tempted by a brief and deceptive success to pursue literature, but found too late the miserable uncertainty of such a support. The fact that a man may occasionally make a literary spurt is no proof that he will meet the demand imposed upon the professed literateur. Another instance of this is found in Habberton, the author of "Helen's Babies." He made a fine hit in this production, but fell into the common mistake that one stroke of luck masters the world. He took to lecturing, but failed, notwithstanding the prestige of the "Babies." He has since then returned to his former post as a journalist. We thus learn that a man of mere mediocrity may occasionally strike the public heart without achieving a permanent position in letters.

What Is It, Read and Find Out?

It is too often the case that persons who read articles in newspapers, when they find out it is an advertisement, they throw down the paper or go to something else; or say: "Oh: it's only an advertisement." Well, what if it is? An advertisement is often of vital concern to your happiness, which I could easily show if the newspapers would allow me the space and did not charge me too much to tell all I had to say. What I have to say now, is to the female sex. I desire to say to them that I have a medicine of vast importance to every one of them who may be sickly, or troubled with any of those derangements peculiar to their sex and habits; that it will do good in every case I am ready to affirm; that it will cure every one of them I am not ready to say; but this much I will attest, that no sickly, pale and emaciated female can take it without benefit, which one single trial will make plain. It will only cost ONE DOLLAR to try it, and if one dollar will bring you health and happiness it will be a well spent dollar. What is all this talk about, you may ask? It is about a new medicine called MOFFETS' BALM, or female restorative, which bids fair to revolutionize the system of medicine as far as concerns female ailments. It will always do good, can never do harm, makes no sickness, hinders no work; improves the blood, the complexion, drives away nervousness, debility and sadness, and will bring joy to many a languishing heart; its pure ingredients mingle with the blood, strengthens the stomach, fortifies the heart and invigorates every part of the female system. If what I have already said does not convince you I don't know what more to say, and can only add: *Try it, and you will not be disappointed.* If your druggist does not keep it send to Dr. Keyser, 240 Penn avenue, to me for it. ma15:d1t&W

A Lawsuit Extraordinary.

While Mr. Seward was a member of the New York bar in active practice in 1848, the Postmaster of Syracuse refused to deliver a newspaper to a Miss Felton to whom it was addressed, without the payment of letter postage, the sender having placed upon it the initial letter of his name. Miss Felton thereupon sued the Postmaster in trover for the value of the paper, and the case was tried before a Justice of the Peace, who held the postal instructions illegal and consequently gave six cents damages and costs of $2 89 for plaintiff. The case was carried by the Postmaster to the Court of Common Pleas which affirmed the judgment with additional costs of $22 95. From there it was carried to the Supreme Court of the State, which added $37 65 to the judgment before rendered, and the postmaster then appealed the case to the Court of Appeals, where the judgment was affirmed with the additional sum of $75 64, making $136 19 in all. Not satisfied with this measure of justice in the State courts, the postmaster went with the case to the Supreme Court of the United States, where it was elaborately argued by Mr. Seward, and decided by a very labored opinion of the court, affirming the findings of the other courts and rendering judgment accordingly, but with what costs the record does not show. The case as decided by the Court of Appeals in New York is reported in 1 Comstock, 537 and as decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in the 12th Howard, 284, in which volume it occupies nine pages—[*Bangor (Me.) Whig.*]

Don't Fill Mackey's Shoes.

[Harrisburg Letter.]

Capt. Walker of Allegheny, administered a fitting and well timed rebuke to Chris Magee to-day for his officiousness. Walker was speaking against a session this afternoon, and Chris deliberately walked across the bar of the House in front of Walker, up to his desk, and told him he should favor the session. Walker exclaimed, loud enough to be heard all over the House, 'Never mind. I know what I am doing." Chris wilted, and dropped to a seat on the floor.

Mr. B. GATZ BROWN addressed a large meeting in the Missouri House of Representatives a few evenings ago, giving his reasons why the State of Missouri, like the State of Maine, should strike a decisive Legislative blow at the liquor traffic.

IT SEEMS TO HIM SO FUNNY.

Yes, his front name is Tobias,
And he isn't over pious,
And his eyes are on the bias,
So to speak:
And his only aim and bent is
Nobby clothing—for this gent is
Just a bit non compos mentis
Like and weak.

And this feather-weighted gent he—
Though not over one-and-twenty—
Has of knowledge quite a plenty,
So to speak:
For he'd rather be a prancing
And kicking a la dancing,
Than his stock of wit enhancing
Learning Greek.

Tho' he apes the drawl and stammer
When he dons his sleek claw-hammer,
Yet Tobias shoots his grammer,
So to speak:
And he questions very rarely
(So his clothes are hanging fairly)
If his brain be fashioned squarely
Or oblique.

No, he has no education,
And his beauty took vacation
'Bout the time of his creation,
So to speak;
And upon mature reflection,
Taking each distinct bisection,
I've decided his complexion's
Rather weak.

Tho' his shirt has not a rimple,
Nor his beardless chin a dimple,
Yet he boasts a chronic pimple
On his beak;
And his voice is not reliant,
For at times it is defiant,
And at times it is a pliant
Little squeak.

Now it seems to me so funny
That this half-demented cronny
Should be loaded down with money,
So to speak;
While the writer of this ditty,
Who you see is rather witty,
Has to scrub about the city
On his cheek.

—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

LET EVERY DOLLAR BE PAID.

Archbishop Purcell's Official Organ's Utterances.

CINCINNATI, March 13.—The following editorial article appeared in the *Catholic Telegraph*, Archbishop Purcell's official organ, to-day:

"Great as is the debt of the diocese, there is not, and there must not be, the faintest whisper of repudiation. Justice, honor, the spotless name of the Archbishop of Cincinnati, the future welfare and sacred interests of religion, all damand the payment of dollar for dollar. It is true, as the Treasurer of the Board of Trustees and his clerks positively assert, that more than two millions of this debt is the compound interest accruing from the original deposits with the financial agent of the diocese. It would, therefore, be a generous act on the part of the 3,000 creditors to cancel willingly all their present claims except the amounts they actually deposited. This would reduce the debt to half its present figure, probably to even a smaller sum; but to those unwilling to release the diocese from the payment of the interest, to those who ask for all that can be legally claimed, we say frankly and confidentially, trusting in the love of the clergy and laity of this diocese for their religion, trusting in the charity of the Catholics of this coutry, trusting the deep sympathy which Cardinal McCloskey and the Bishops of the United States have manifested for us in our misfortunes, you ought and shall be paid to the last cent. By the legal assignment which has been made, the Archbishop does not propose to do what such a legal instrument would allow in ordinary business—that is, to pay to the creditors pro rata what the assigned property would bring. No such thought has been entertained for a single moment. The object of the assignment was the protection of the patient creditors against the noisy and clamorous and violent, who entered suits to obtain advantage over the more deserving. The Catholic Church never repudiates. It may take years to wipe out this heavy debt, though our faith in the generous help of six millions of our brethren anticipates a speedy extinction. But whether it be a labor of few or many years, the debt will be liquidated to the last cent.

"This is the conviction; more than this, it is the determination of the mass of Catholics of this diocese, which the faint heartedness and despondency of a few could never shake, and of their Bishops, many of whom have sent letters of the deepest and most touching sympathy to the venerated head of this diocese. The Catholics of the whole country, poor and rich alike, will soon form themselves into a vast arm of charity. Hundreds of thousands of hands will be stretched forth to aid us. Our affliction will be regarded as their own by the Catholics in every part of this country. The wave of charity beginning here will reach the shores of either ocean, its music will be heard in the churches in New York and San Francisco, and it will wash out forever every imputation of dishonor or disgrace. The Catholics of this diocese will do their part and win for themselves by their own generosity a right to be helped by their brethren. The payment of this debt will grandly illustrate the truth of the words of the apostles of the Gentiles. 'There remain these three, faith, hope and charity, but the greatest of these is charity.'"

COURT HOUSE SCENE.

A Witness Who Lied, Repented and Confessed.

[From the Evansville (Ind., Tribune.]

Last September John Sinclair, a mill owner near Digby Station, Shawneetown branch St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad, was murdered in his bed for money, of which the perpetrators got only five dollars. Before he died he revealed the names of his murderers—Ed. Edmondson, alias Ed. Farmer, and Henry Digby, who were indicted and are now on trial at McLeansboro, Illinois. On Saturday Edmondson, who had turned State's evidence, was on the witness stand. He said that Henry Digby was guilty of the murder; that he went with him to the house where Sinclair was stopping and stood at the gate; that Henry ent

Weekly Post.

J. P. BARR....W. SCHOYER....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,

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THE ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

BEFORE THE CAUCUS.

From The Daily Post of March 17.

The Speakership contest at Washington has grown more intense since Friday, and is now at white heat. The old members are said to be evenly divided, and the candidate that can make the greatest haul of the new ones will get the caucus nomination. Senator WALLACE has abandoned his plan of quiet hostility to RANDALL, and for the past three days, all accounts agree, has been untiring and aggressive, in his opposition to the Speaker's re-election. Flying from one hotel to another, combining discordant elements, representing the great subsidy interests intent on RANDALL's defeat, speaking as a Pennsylvania Senator against a Pennsylvania candidate for Speaker, it is not unlikely WALLACE may produce an effect, and if the contest is determined by a matter of two or three votes, defeat RANDALL's nomination.

It is a remarkable spectacle, Mr. WALLACE ignoring the proprieties of his Senatorial position to interfere in the choice by the House of its Speaker; and his championing the inexperienced Southerner, BLACKBURN, against the well-tried and capable representative from his own State, marks the indecency of the intermeddling. That the Speakership should come to Pennsylvania is a distinguished honor to the Democracy of the State. The office ranks in importance only after that of President and Vice President, and in its influence on legislation is the foremost station. It is in the Speaker's power to promote the interests of the State, and Mr. RANDALL's election, therefore, has a greater importance than viewed in its partisan aspects. It would be impossible to realize Judge THURMAN or Senator MCDONALD of Indiana, or RANDOLPH of New Jersey, or EATON of Connecticut, or KERNAN of New York, throwing off their Senatorial dignity and reserve, and entering into a free fight for the Speakership against a representative of their own State, merely to gratify a private feud which has no more relation to the interests of the country or the Democratic party than last week's walking match in New York.

We think Senator WALLACE has blundered, and whether successful or unsuccessful in parading his private feuds before the nation to defeat RANDALL, that he has been eminently successful in disgusting the Democracy of Pennsylvania at his arrogant pretensions, and claim that even in Washington there is no road for preferment open to Pennsylvania Democrats, save through his private toll gate.

We believe it is the highest interest of the Democratic party at this time that Mr. RANDALL should be re-elected Speaker. He is not a shrewd politician, and is no match for WALLACE in intrigue and political wire pulling, but RANDALL has this in his favor, that his unyielding integrity and opposition to all jobs, subsidies and misuse of the public funds, has come to be recognized throughout the land. He has impressed his faith on the action of Congress, and it is the proudest boast of the Democracy to-day that in the four years of a Democratic House, with RANDALL as Speaker, no subsidy job has made its way through Congress.

It may be because of this, as much as because of petty private feuds and wrangling that Senator WALLACE intermeddles with the election of a Speaker. It is a pretty general suspicion—yes, something more than a suspicion, that he is deep in the railroad and steamship subsidy business. And it is possible that in lobbying against RANDALL, our distinguished Senator appears as the agent of Colonel SCOTT's Texas Pacific or JOHNNY ROACH's steamship subsidies.

AFTER THE CAUCUS.

From The Daily Post of March 18.

RANDALL NOMINATED! The Democratic Congressional caucus last evening on the first ballot, 141 members being present, nominated Hon. SAMUEL J. RANDALL of the Third Pennsylvania district, for Speaker of the National House of Representatives. He had a majority of eighteen over Mr. BLACKBURN, and nine over all the votes cast in the caucus, his own vote being seventy-five. The nomination was made unanimous, and Mr. RANDALL being escorted to the hall of the caucus by Representatives WOOD, EWING and HOOKER, made a speech of acknowledgement. The Democracy of the House have done wisely, and by this act strengthened their party where it most needs strength. As Pennsylvanians we feel profoundly grateful for the high honor accorded the State; but there are considerations higher than any feeling of State pride that command our approbation of the caucus action. The nomination is auspicious for the Democracy of the nation, and the harbinger of important results in the future. It is a guarantee that in this Congress, as in the two last, the power of the Democracy will be against all plunder schemes of the national treasury, all subsidies to corporations and individuals, and will maintain the principles of economy and retrenchment illustrated by the action of the House the last four years, with Speaker RANDALL in the chair.

Even Senator WALLACE should rejoice. He has been saved by the good sense of Democratic Congressmen from the deplorable results of the great blunder of his life.

THE House of Representatives organized without difficulty. The little scheme in springing the extra session without the usual notice, in hopes the Democrats could not be gathered in from the extremes of the continent, came to naught. All the members were present but JAMES of New York. There were 283 votes for Speaker, of which RANDALL got 144, GARFIELD 125, WRIGHT 13 and KELLEY 1. RANDALL's vote was a majority of the 287 members elected, but he had none to spare. The Greenbackers polled the number estimated for them, but fell short of a balance of power and of the figures of DEWEES, their sanguine arithmatician. They wil probably fall in line with their old political associations. It is said however, they have all agreed to support the repeal of the federal election, test oath, and regulars-at-the-polls laws.

Nor was there any difficulty in the Senate when the Democrats came by their own. The new officers have not yet been elected, but the standing committees as arranged by the Democratic caucus have been appointed, and the machinery of legislation in both houses of Congress is now under Democratic control.

WHAT WE BUY AND SELL.

Although we buy a great many articles from foreigners, and sell a great many articles to them, there are comparatively few articles of import of very great value compared with the value of some of the great staples of American agricultural production we export. The values of the principal articles of import during the last calendar year were, in round numbers, as follows:

Coffee	$ 49,800,000
Gold and silver	28,800,000
Hides and skins	16,400,000
Tea	15,200,000
Raw silk	6,900,000
Breadstuffs	10,000,000
Manufactures of cotton	19,000,000
Fish	5,500,000
Flax, and manufactures of	15,400,000
Fruits and nuts	10,000,000
Iron and steel	8,700,000
Leather and leather goods	7,000,000
Silk goods	21,300,000
Sugars	77,300,000
Tin	9,000,000
Tobacco and cigars	6,100,000
Wines	5,600,000
Wool and woolens	28,800,000
Total	$341,800,000

The total value of imports for the year was $460,680,326. About three-fourths in value, therefore, of all our imports consisted of the eighteen articles and classes of articles enumerated. No other article or class of articles reached $5,000,000 in value, and many of them were valued below half a million each. It will be observed that the largest item is sugar, the most of which we import from Cuba. Our export trade to Cuba is comparatively small. Next in importance is coffee, the greater part of which we obtain from Brazil, with which country also our export trade is small.

Our principal domestic exports during the same year were, in round numbers, as follows, all articles and classes of articles below $5,000,000 in value being omitted:

Living animals	$ 10,000,000
Bread and breadstuffs	206,700,000
Raw cotton	184,700,000
Manufautured cotton	10,600,000
Gold and silver	19,500,000
Iron and steel	13,200,000
Leather and leather goods	8,200,000
Mineral oils	41,000,000
Other oils	5,300,000
Provisions	125,600,000
Tallow	7,200,000
Tobacco, and manufactures of	32,200,000
Wood, and manufactures of	15,900,000
Total	$680,100,000

The total value of domestic exports for the year was $748,648,628. Hence it will be seen that nearly seven-eighths in value of our domestic exports consisted of the thirteen articles and classes of articles enumerated. It will also be seen that the great bulk of our exports consists of agricultural products and mineral oils, the total of these articles exceeding $600,000,000, and that a comparatively insignificant part consists of articles far advanced by process of manufacture. Although our manufactures are of superior quality, and amount in value to at least three thousand millions of dollars annually, we export a ridiculously small proportion of the grand total. With the exception of cotton goods and manufactures of iron and steel, we exported no kind of manufactured articles last year to the value of five million dollars. Even of cotton goods we did not export as much as we did in 1860. We could sell agricultural implements, sewing machines, cotton, woolen and iron manufactures, and many other articles of manufacture, in competition with foreign productions if our manufacturers had the wisdom to remove some of the obstructions they have laid upon themselves in the name of protection.

Last year we imported and re-exported foreign products to the value of $21,109,062. Most of the re-export items were of small value. The principal of them were, in round numbers, as follows: Coffee, $2,700,000; gold and silver coin and bullion, $7,300,000, of which $6,700,000 was foreign coin; tea, $700,000; breadstuffs, $2,300,000; wool and woolens, $1,100,000. These five items amount to $14,100,000, or about two-thirds of the whole. No other item reached half a million, and the most of them were below $100,000. The re-export trade of Great Britain vastly exceeds our own. This is especially true with respect to tea, coffee, sugar, silks, spices and gold and silver. Fifty years hence it will probably be different. America may then have the great merchant marine of the world, and an American city may be the world's clearing-house.

WE suppose Senator WALLACE would be much pleased to have forgotten his blundering escapade on the Speakership, for of all things he prides himself most on his political acuteness. We think it would be the proper discipline for the Senator if he could hear the comments of the Democracy. There is a singular unanimity about them. Instinctively they catch the fact that aside from all subsidy considerations, he couldn't stand the promotion at the capital of a Pennsylvania Democrat, and hence put himself in opposition to the unanimous expression of the Democratic Congressmen from the State, that RANDALL should be nominated. This was the smallest kind of jealousy; a jealousy that would have denied the Pennsylvania Democracy the third officer of the Government, simply because it might possibly detract from the consideration Mr. WALLACE arrogates as exclusively his own. Then the impropriety of a Senator interfering in a matter exclusively appertaining to the representatives, strikes everybody. But more foolish than all else, was Mr. WALLACE dragging the Presidential question into the Speakership contest—himself an aspirant for Vice-President—and proclaiming RANDALL's election would be the triumph of TILDEN, and of course the defeat of his own ambition. For a tolerably shrewd county court-house politician this excess of blundering is remarkable. We extend our condolence and sympathies to the Senator. To quote the expressive westernism, "never bite off more than you can chaw!"

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE Legislature has been in session eleven weeks, and it is about time it was doing something.

THE management of the organization of the House by the United States Senate was not a success.

SENATOR WALLACE is authority for the statement that the election of RANDALL would be a big thing for TILDEN. The Senator has a level head.

JUDGE KELLEY of Philadelphia, refused to go into the Republican Congressional caucus. HENDRICK B. WRIGHT stayed away from the Democratic.

WE have yet to see a Republican who would favor the Federal election law if the Democrats had the appointment of the fifty dollar Deputy Marshals for campaign work.

As a sign of the times, and of the plethora of banking capital, the Exchange National Bank of Pittsburgh, yesterday reduced its capital stock from $1,700,000 to $1,200,000.

How silly the talk of a "solid South," in an offensive sense, when RANDALL in caucus got nearly one half the Southern Democratic vote, as against BLACKBURN, a Southern man, while ADAMS, a Union soldier, was nominated for Clerk, by Southern votes, over CALDWELL, an ex-Confederate.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial*, in its Washington special of yesterday, says:

A report has been in circulation here to-day that the President, Secretary Evarts and the Attorney General (all of them having been Whigs) were believers in the doctrine that the veto power should not be exercised except in cases where Congress overreached its constitutional powers, and would not interfere with such legislation as might be taken in a repeal of the Election Laws.

THE State Treasurer of Georgia, has already received enough orders for the our per centum bonds of that State to absorb the whole amount authorized to be issued. If Georgia can make a four per cent. loan, Pennsylvania certainly should be able to do the same thing, in order to take up bonds soon falling due, and for which a bill for a five per cent. loan is pending in the Legislature.

THE Senate committees, or at least the Democratic part of them, are announced. Precisely the same measure of liberality is extended to the Republican Senators that the Democratic Senators enjoyed last session. Judge DAVID DAVIS of Illinois, is taken into full communion with the Democratic church. The TELLER Committee is reconstructed, with a Democratic majority, and WALLACE made Chairman.

SENATOR WALLACE is to be congratulated. If he had had influence at the national capital with the Democratic representatives sufficient to have defeated Speaker RANDALL, he would have been pilloried from the Delaware to the Ohio. As it is, he retires from the field with the reputation of a baffled trickster, whose intermeddling resulted in nothing but his own shame and humiliation.

COUNCILS on Monday passed an ordinance authorizing the issue of $1,500,000 six per cent. five year bonds, for the purpose of paying back interest on the city debt and lifting the temporary loan bonds. On Tuesday, at the Clearing House the entire loan was taken at par by local capitalists. Mr. WILLIAM THAW led off with a subscription of $100,000, and the remainder was taken by the city banks.

THE Federal election law, which the Democrats insist shall be repealed, gives the power to United States Marshals—and they have often exercised it—to *bribe* an unlimited number of voters in every city of the Union, having over twenty thousand population, at prices varying from ten to fifty dollars a head. And Democrats are asked to help provide this corruption fund. No wonder they have got their mad up.

THE first Democratic Congress in twenty years met on Tuesday. This is pretty well, considering that the death of the party has been proclaimed once a month for that time, and that every move made has been a "blunder." Of course it is our "chronic blundering" that has transformed the eight Democratic Senators of ten years ago, to a compact body of forty-three, and changed a two-thirds majority against us in the House to a majority in our favor. Somebody has blundered certainly, but who?

TAMMANY gets another backset in the removal by GOV. ROBINSON of the county clerk in New York, for charging illegal and extortionate fees. The successor appointed to the vacancy is the identical gentleman who brought legal proceedings against TAMMANY for attempting to initiate a brigade of small politicians in the interest of JOHN KELLY's management. In all these things, and almost everything else under the sun, the fine hand of TILDEN is visible; at least that's the story, although the New York *Times* asserts the Governor is an imbecile physically and mentally.

MR. HAYES' message is a very brief affair. He regrets the necessity for an extra session and asks for "permanency in our legislation and peace and rest." All of which he can have as soon as the test oath is repealed, the bayonet election law repealed, and the authority to employ Deputy Marshals for electioneering purposes, at five dollars a day, revoked. It all depends on whether Mr. HAYES acquiesces in the demands of the people. If he wants to block the wheels of government that the JOHNNY DAVENPORTS may continue their old games of intimidation and plunder, his the responsibility. We don't ask a stronger issue to go before the people on.

THE Democrats of the Senate propose to go slow in making changes in the subordinate offices, in that respect presenting a gratifying contrast to the greed which characterizes the Republicans whenever they get a chance to oust a Democrat from office. At present there is not a Democrat on the Senate roll of officials. At the Democratic Senate caucus yesterday, a committee was appointed to consult with the House Committee on the order of the business of the session. The committee consists of Senators THURMAN, SAULSBURY, WHYTE, KERNAN, JONES of Florida, BAILEY, LAMAR, VOORHEES and VANCE.

THE Lancaster *Intelligencer*, after reviewing the Speakership contest in its relation to the subsidy business, says of Senator WALLACE, in opposing RANDALL, who was supported by all the Democratic Congressmen from this State:

He (Wallace) indeed represents that he opposes Mr. Randall because he challenges his control of the Pennsylvania Democracy. But Senator Wallace is not altogether a fool. He cannot but know how surely he will injure himself in the esteem of the Pennsylvania Democracy by striving to defeat a Pennsylvania Speaker * * * He can only be prompted in his present course by an inducement to support the subsidy people that outweighs his inducements to secure the favor of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania.

SOME of the provisions of the new Constitution of California are rather remarkable, and indicate a new politica force in the field. All the property in the State, including church property, is subject to taxation. Uncultivated lands are to be assessed at the same rate as cultivated lands of the same quality, the intention of this provision being to break up the large land holding system by which immense tracts of land are held by a few persons untaxed or lightly taxed, because uncultivated. The tax on mortgaged property is divided between the mortgagor and the mortgagee. A property-holder is to be taxed on his property minus his debts, provided they are owing to persons in the State.

ON the first of April, an opportunity will be given to try experimentally a kind of Government Saving Fund. The "certificates of deposit" of the denomination of $10, to be issued then and thereafter, bear interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum, but they do not fully answer the purpose of a savings fund, because they are not directly redeemable, but may be converted into four per cent. bonds. Ten dollars having been invested in a certificate, the holder, to realize upon it, must sell it at its market value, or having five of them, convert it into a bond, and sell that at its market value. The certificates will, however, be very useful to those who desire to buy bonds out of small savings for a permanent investment. They can by means of the certificates gain four per cent. interest on each ten dollars saved, instead of hoarding the money without profit to themselves until they obtained fifty dollars. There is besides a real advantage to the poor man in having his small savings put where, with perfect security that he can recover, there is still a little obstruction in the way of his doing so. This prevents him from wasting his savings.

THE last surviving son of the late ex-President Andrew Johnson died at Union Depot, Tenn., last week. Andrew Johnson married Miss Eliza McArdel, in 1829, when she was but eighteen, and her husband a youth of twenty. She bore her husband five children, at the house of the eldest of whom, Mrs. Patterson, the wife of ex-Senator Patterson of Tennessee, she died, in January, 1876, at the age of sixty-five. The oldest and favorite son was thrown from his horse and instantly killed at the beginning of the civil war, while on his round of duty as Surgeon of the First Regiment of Tennessee, Union Volunteers. This blow greatly injured Mrs. Johnson's already enfeebled constitution; and the sufferings which she subsequently underwent, while caring for the comfort of her second daughter, Mrs. Stover, and her daughter's family in the mountains of Tennessee during the first year of the civil war, so completely undermined her strength that she was a confirmed invalid throughout Mr. Jefferson's term as President. The husband of the second daughter, Mrs. Stover, who was Colonel of the FourthTennessee Infantry in the Union Army, died of disease brought on by exposure before the close of the year 1862. The second son, Robert Johnson, was removed to an asylum for the insane during his father's Presidency. The youngest, Andrew Johnson, Jr., whose death occurred last Wednesday, became proprietor and editor of the Greenville (Tenn.) *Intelligencer* about three years ago and conducted that paper for some time.

GEN. GIBBON has had about as much experience of Indian-fighting as any officer in the army, and his advice as to the arms that should be used to fight Indians with ought to be heeded. He says in the April number of the new quarterly, the *United Service*, that the small arms at present in use are defective in Indian fighting because they are not accurately sighted nor suitably triggered. The first thing to be done is to ease the trigger. "No man," he says, "can shoot accurately a rifle which requires a seven-pound weight to be brought to bear upon the trigger," and yet that is the measure of the force required to fire off an army rifle. The Indians and frontiersmen, and all the sharpshooters, at Creedmoor and elsewhere, have hair-triggers in their guns. They also have their front-sights filed down and their hind-sights replaced by what is known as the "buck-horn" sight. This enables them to draw a "fine sight," and, with a hair-trigger, they can, after a little practice, send a ball home nearly every time. What these classes have found by experience to be useful improvements ought to be provided for the soldiers at once. Many valuable lives might be saved thereby. It does appear, however, that the soldiers got "fine" enough sights on the last lot of miserable Cheyennes that they happened to corral.

THE history of O'Leary, who retired from the long tramp in New York, is thus tersely given by the *Express* of that city:

This man has worked up to the certain point of exertion allotted him by nature, and then collapsed—went to pieces, as it were, like the wonderful one-horse shay. He had not been drugged, he was well coached, and every thing had been done to contribute to his comfort. But the stamina was gone. Since his brilliant effort in England, where he carried off the Astley Belt in the face of the best English walker he has laid a constant strain upon his system. He has been almost constantly engaged in long-distance walking matches, and he came to the present contest physicaly unfit for the work before him. The result was inevitable. For the three days he was on the track his sole sustenance was a biscuit, and even this was retained with difficulty on his stomach. Then he had recourse to champagne. This was the last straw, and nature succumbed under it.

As a train on the Kansas and Santa Fe Line shot like a bolt from a catapult past De Soto, last Monday morning, one of a span of blooded horses leaped from the car in which he been locked. It was found that he had broken his halter kicked the thin door down and made the break for freedom. He was caught three miles from the track, much bruised, but unbroken as to limbs or spirit.

THE NEGRO IMPORTATION.

A Large Number in St. Louis in Destitute Circumstances.

ST. LOUIS, March 15.—A large number of negroes have recently arrived here from Vicksburg and other points in Mississippi and Louisiana under the impression, as they assert, they would be provided with means of subsistence while here, and free transportation to Kansas, where, on arrival, they are to receive lands from the Government, money, mules, plows, &c. Several hundred or perhaps more than a thousand have already arrived, most of them in a destitute condition, and six hundred more will reach here to-morrow by the steamer Grand Tower. As no such provision as the above stated has been made for these people, they having evidently been grossly deceived for some malicious purpose, and in view of all the circumstances in the case, Mayor Overstolz this afternoon issued a proclamation warning all persons against coming to St. Louis without money to support themselves and to pay their fare to their destination. No employment can be obtained here, and there must of necessity be much suffering and destitution among them. Two or three hundred had money enough to reach Kansas city, and have started for that point. The Board of Health held a meeting this evening to consider the question, and it was at first thought all the destitute should be sent to quarantine station, where they could be sheltered and fed, but it was finally concluded to take no action in the matter at present.

Railroad and steamboat companies disclaim having had anything to do with this affair, and the Anchor Line have offered to take the negroes back on their boats free. The matter is assuming great importance, and what the end will be no one can now tell.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

BY a boiler explosion near Bradford, on Monday, the crown sheet was thrown eight hundred feet. The explosion was heard at Gilmor, three miles away. Men were in the derrick close by, but no one was injured.

ARRANGEMENTS were completed on Saturday evening last for the consolidation of the Fayette county *Republican* and *American Standard*, under the title of the *Republican Standard*. The firm name will be Miller, Rush & Ritenour.

CHARLES KERSHOW, aged eighteen years, of Huntingdon, had his left leg mashed while trying to jump from a passenger train, on which he had stolen a ride to Mt. Union last Friday. He lingered in great agony till Sunday, when death ensued. When the lad first met with the accident he exclaimed, "What will mother say now."

YOUNG Shires and Lear, the lads charged with aggravated assault and battery by Austin Clark, teacher at Hodge's school house, near Blairsville, were tried and acquitted in the Indiana county court last week. It will be remembered the teacher had his jaw broken by an assault from some of his pupils some weeks ago, and out of this grew a rumor that the pedagogue had been murdered.

A Story About Lincoln.

The following story about President Lincoln is certainly characteristic; Soon after he went to Washington he attended the Foundry Church, occupying a seat within the altar while Bishop Simpson preached a missionary sermon. After the collection was taken at the close of the sermon, and as the congregation was about to be dismissed, an irrepressible brother rose and proposed to be one of a given number to raise $100 to make President Lincoln a life director of the missionary society. The proposition was put and Brothers A, B and C responded glibly. But the inevitable pause finally came. Part of the money was wanting. When the Bishop announced, "Who will take the balance?" the pause became slightly impressive. Then the tall form of Lincoln was seen to rise, a long arm was extended imploringly, and he said, "Bishop, this is the first time I have ever been placed upon the auction block. Please let me pay the balance myself, and take me down."

Somebody's Child.

Somebody's child is dying—dying with he flush of hope on his young face and an ndescribable yearning to live and take an honored place in the world beside the companions of his youth. And somebody's mother is thinking of the time when that dear face will be hidden where no ray of hope can brighten it—when her heart and home will be left desolate—because there was no cure for consumption. Reader, if the child be your neighbor's, take this comforting word to the mother's heart *before it is too late.* Tell her that consumption is curable, that men are living to-day, aged, robust men, whom the physicians pronounced incurable at the age of twenty-five, because *one lung had been almost destroyed by the disease.* Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is a most efficient alterative for separating the scrofulous matter from the blood and lungs, and imparting strength to the system. It has cured hundreds of consumptives.

THE NEW CONGRESS.

Personal and Political Complexion of House and Senate.

A Complete List of the Congress that Meets To-day.

The called session of the Forty-sixth Congress met at noon on Tuesday, being the first Congress Democratic in both branches that has been seen in Washington since March, 1859, when the Thirty-fifth Congress terminated its session. It is composed in the Senate and House as follows. The figures before each Senator's name indicate when his term will expire. There are six vacancies in the House, four from California and one each from Texas and New York. The Senate is full, the Governor of New Hampshire having appointed Charles H. Bell to the full term vacancy, which will be filled when the Legislature meets in June.

Senate.

ALABAMA.
1883 John T. Morgan, D.
1885 Geo. S. Houston, D.

CALIFORNIA.
1881 Newton Booth, R.
1885 Jas. T. Farley, D.

CONNECTICUT.
1881 Wm. W. Eaton, D.
1885 Orville H. Platt, R.

FLORIDA.
1881 Chas. W. Jones, D.
1885 Wilkinson Call, D.

ILLINOIS.
1883 David Davis, I
1885 John A. Logan, R.

IOWA.
1883 J. J. Kirkwood, R.
1885 Wm. Allison, R.

KENTUCKY.
1883 James B. Beck, D.
1885 J. S. Williams, D.

MAINE.
1881 H. Hamlin, R.
1883 Jas. G. Blaine, R.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1881 H. L. Dawes, R.
1883 George F. Hoar, R.

MINNESOTA.
1881 S. J. R. McMillan, R.
1883 Wm. Windom, R.

MISSOURI.
1881 F. M. Cockrell, D.
1885 Geo. G. Vest, D.

NEVADA.
1883 Wm. Sharon, R.
1885 John P. Jones, R.

NEW JERSEY.
1881 T. F. Randolph, D.
1883 J. R. McPherson, D.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1883 M. W. Ransom, D.
1885 Zeb B. Vance, D.

OREGON.
1883 Lafayette Grover, D.
1885 J. H. Slater, D.

RHODE ISLAND.
1881 A. E. Burnside, R.
1883 H. B. Anthony, R.

TENNESSEE.
1881 J. E. Bailey, D.
1883 Ish. G. Harris, D.

VERMONT.
1881 G. F. Edmunds, R.
1885 J. S. Morrill, R.

WEST VIRGINIA.
1881 F. Hereford, D.
1883 Henry G. Davis, D.

ARKANSAS.
1883 A. H. Garland, D.
1885 Jas. D. Walker, D.

COLORADO.
1883 H. M. Teller, R.
1885 N. P. Hill, R.

DELAWARE.
1881 Thos. F. Bayard, D.
1883 Eli Saulsbury, D.

GEORGIA.
1883 Benj. H. Hill, D.
1885 Jno. B. Gordon, D.

INDIANA.
1881 J. E. McDonald, D.
1885 D. W. Voorhees, D.

KANSAS.
1883 P. B. Plumb, R.
1885 John R. Ingalls, D.

LOUISIANA.
1883 W. P. Kellogg, R.
1885 B. F. Jonas, D.

MARYLAND.
1881 Wm. P. Whyte, D.
1885 Jas. B. Groome, D.

MICHIGAN.
1881 Z. Chandler, R.
1883 Thos. W. Ferry, R.

MISSISSIPPI.
1881 B. K. Bruce, R.
1883 L. Q. C. Lamar, D.

NEBRASKA.
1881 A. S. Paddock, R.
1883 A. Saunders, R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1883 E. H. Rollins, R.
1879 C. H. Bell.

NEW YORK.
1881 F. Kernan, D.
1885 R. Conkling, R.

OHIO.
1881 A. G. Thurman, D.
1885 G. H. Pendleton, D.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1881 W. A. Wallace, D.
1885 J. Don Cameron, R.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1883 M. C. Butler, D.
1885 W. Hampton, D.

TEXAS.
1881 S. B. Maxey, D.
1883 Richard Coke, D.

VIRGINIA.
1881 R. E. Withers, D.
1883 J. W. Johnston, D.

WISCONSIN.
1881 A. Cameron, R.
1885 M. H. Carpenter, R.

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats	42
Republicans	33
Independent	1

House of Representatives.

ALABAMA.
1 Thomas Herndon, D.
2 Hilary A. Herbert, D.
3 W. J. Samford, D.
4 Chas. M. Shelley, D.
5 Thos. Williams, D.
6 B. B. Lewis, D.
7 Wm. H. Forney, D.
8 Wm. M. Lowe, N.

ARKANSAS.
1 Poindexter Dunn, D.
2 Wm. F. Siemons, D.
3 J. E. Cravens, D.
4 Thos. M. Gunter, D.

CALIFORNIA.
Elects four Congressmen in 1879.

COLORADO.
1 James B. Belford, R.

CONNECTICUT.
1 Jos. R. Hawley, R.
2 James Phelps, D.
3 John T. Wait, R.
4 Frederick Miles, R.

DELAWARE.
1 Edward L. Martin, D.

FLORIDA.
1 R. H. M. Davidson, D.
2 Noble A. Hull, D.

GEORGIA.
1 J. C. Nicholls, D.
2 Wm. E. Smith, D.
3 Philip Cook, D.
4 H. Persons, D.
5. N. J. Hammond, D.
6 Jas. H. Blount, D.
7 Wm H. Felton, D.
8 A. H. Stephens, D.
9 Emory Speer, D.

ILLINOIS.
1 Wm. Aldrich, R.
2 Geo. R. Davis, R.
3 H. Barber, Jr., R.
4 J. C. Sherwin, R.
5 R. R. M. Hawk, R.
6 T. J. Henderson, R.
7 Phil. C. Hayes, R.
8 G. L. Fort, R.
9 Thos. A. Boyd, R.
10 Benj. F. Marsh, R.
11 J. W. Singleton, D.
12 Wm. Springer, D.
13 A. E. Stevenson, D.
14 Jos. G. Cannon, R.
15 A. P. Forsythe, N.
16 W. A. J. Sparks, D.
17 Wm. R. Morrison, D.
18 John R. Thomas, R.
19 R. W. Townshend, D.

INDIANA.
1 Wm. Heilman, R.
2 Thos. R. Cobb, D.
3 G. A. Bicknell, D.
4 Jeptha D. New, D.
5 T. M. Browne, R.
6 Wm. R. Meyers, D.
7 G. De La Matyr, N.
8 A. J. Hostetler, D.
9 Godlove S. Orth, R.
10 Wm. H. Calkins, R.
11 Calvin Cowgill, R.
12 W. O. Colerick, D.
13 John H. Baker, R.

IOWA.
1 M. A. McCoid, R.
2 Hiram Price, R.
3 T. Updegraff, R.
4 N. C. Deering, R.
5 Rush Clark, R.
6 J. B. Weaver, N.
7 E. H. Gillette, N.
8 W. F. Sapp, R.
9 C. C. Carpenter, R.

KANSAS.
1 J. A. Anderson, R.
2 D. C. Haskell, R.
3 Thomas Ryan, R.

KENTUCKY.
1 Oscar Turner, D.
2 J. A. McKenzie, D.
3 J. W. Caldwell, D.
4 J. P. Knott, D.
5 A. S. Willis, D.
6 John G. Carlisle, D.
7 J. C. S. Blackburn, D.
8 P. B. Thompson, D.
9 Thomas Turner, D.
10 Elijah C. Phister, D.

LOUISIANA.
1 R. L. Gibson, D.
2 E. John Ellis, D.
3 Jos. H. Acklen, D.
4 J. B. Elam, D.
5 J. Floyd King, D.
6 E. W. Robertson, D.

MAINE.
1 Thos. B. Reed, R.
2 Wm P. Frye, R.
3 S. D. Lindsey, R.
4 George W. Ladd, N.
5 T. N. Murch, N.

MARYLAND.
1 D. M. Henry, D.
2 J. F. C. Talbot, D.
3 Wm. Kimmel, D.
4 Robt. M. McLane, D.
5 Eli J. Henkle, D.
6 Milton G. Urner, R.

MASSACHUSETTS.
1 Wm. W. Crapo R.
2 R. W. Harris, R.
3 W. A. Field, R.
4 Leopold Morse, D.
5 S. Z. Bowman, R.
6 Geo. B. Loring, R.
7 Wm. A. Russell, R.
8 Wm. Claflin, R.
9 Wm. W. Rice, R.
10 Amasa Norcross, R.
11 G. D. Robinson, R.

MICHIGAN.
1 J. S. Newberry, R.
2 Edwin Willitts, R.
3 J. H. McGowan, R.
4 J. C. Burrows, R.
5 John W. Stone, R.
6 Mark S. Brewer, R.
7 Omar D. Conger, R.
8 Roswell G. Horr, R.
9 Jay A. Hubbell, R.

MINNESOTA.
1 M. H. Dunnell, R.
2 Henry Poehler, D.
3 W. D. Washburn, R.

MISSISSIPPI.
1 H. L. Muldrow, D.
2 Van H. Manning, D.
3 H. D. Money, D.
4 O. R. Singleton, D.
5 Chas. E. Hooker, D.
6 J. R. Chalmers, D.

MISSOURI.
1 M. L. Clardy, D.
2 Erastus Wells, D.
3 B. Graham Frost, D.
4 L. H. Davis, D.
5 R. P. Bland, D.
6 Jno. R. Waddill, D.
7 Alfred M. Lay, D.
8 S. L. Sawyer, D.
9 Nicholas Ford, N.
10 G. F. Rothwell, D.
11 J. B. Clark, Jr., D.
12 Wm. H. Hatch, D.
13 A. H. Buckner, D.

NEBRASKA.
1 E. K. Valentine, R.

NEVADA.
1 Rollin M. Daggett, R.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
1 Joshua G. Hall, R.
2 Jas. F. Briggs, R.
3 E. W. Farr, R.

NEW JERSEY.
1 Geo. M. Robeson, R.
2 H. S. Smith, D.
3 Miles Ross, D.
4 Alva A. Clark, D.
5 C. H. Voorhis, R.
6 John L. Blake, R.
7 Lewis A. Brigham, R.

NEW YORK.
1 Jas. W. Covert, D.
2 Daniel O'Reilly, D.
3 S. R. Chittenden, R.
4 Arch. M. Bliss, D.
5 Nicholas Muller, D.
6 S. S. Cox, D.
7 Edwin Einstein, R.
8 A. G. McCook, R.
9 Fernando Wood, D.
10 James O'Brien, D.
11 Levi P. Morton, R.
12 (Vacancy.)
13 Jno. H. Ketcham, R.
14 Jno. W. Ferdon, R.
15 W. Lounsbery, D.
16 Jno. M. Bailey, R.
17 Walter A. Wood, R.
18 J. H. Hammond, R.
19 A. B. James, R.
20 John H. Starin, R.
21 David Wilbur, R.
22 Warner Miller, R.
23 C. C. Prescott, R.
24 Joseph Mason, R.
25 Frank Hiscock, R.
26 John H. Camp, R.
27 E. G. Lapham, R.
28 Jere. W. Dwight, R.
29 D. P. Richardson, R
30 J. Van Voorhis, R.
31 Richard Crowley, R.
32 Ray V. Pierce, R.
33 H. H. VanAernam, R.

NORTH CAROLINA.
1 Jos. J. Martin, R.
2 W. H. Kitchin, D.
3 Dan. L. Russell, N.
4 Jos. J. Davis, D.
5 Alfred M. Scales, D.
6 Walter L. Steele, D.
7 Robt. F. Armfield, D.
8 Robt. B. Vance, D.

OHIO.
1 Ben. Butterworth, R.
2 Thos. L. Young, R.
3 J. A. McMahon, D.
4 J. Warren Keifer, R.
5 Benj. Letevre, D.
6 W. D. Hill, D.
7 Frank Hurd, D.
8 E. B. Finley, D.
9 Geo. L. Converse, D.
10 Thomas Ewing, D.
11 H. L. Dickey, D.
12 Henry S. Neal, R.
13 A. J. Warner, D.
14 Gibson Atherton, D.
15 Geo. W. Geddes, D.
16 Wm. McKinley, Jr., R
17 James Monroe, R.
18 J. T. Updegraff, R.
19 Jas A. Garfield, R.
20 Amos Townsend, R.

OREGON.
1. John Whiteaker, D.

PENNSYLVANIA.
1 H. H. Bingham, R.
2 Charles O'Neill, R.
3 Sam'l J. Randall, D.
4 Wm. D. Kelley, R.
5 A. C. Harmer, R.
6 Wm. Ward, R.
7 Wm. Godshalk, R.
8 Heister Clymer, D.
9 A. Herr Smith, R.
10 R. K. Bachman, D.
11 Robert Klotz, D.
12 Hend'k B. Wright, D.
13 John W. Ryon, D.
14 J. W. Killinger, R.
15 Edward Overton, R.
16 John L. Mitchell, R.
17 A. H. Coffroth, D.
18 Horatio G. Fisher, R.
19 F. E. Beltzhoover, D
20 Seth H. Yocum, R.
21 Morgan R. Wise, D.
22 Russell Errett, R.
23 Thos. M. Bayne, R.
24 W. S. Shallenberger,
25 Harry White, R.
26 S. B. Dick, R.
27 J. H. Osmer, R.

RHODE ISLAND.
1 N. W. Aldrich, R.
2 L. W. Ballou, R.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
1 J. S. Richardson, D.
2 M. P. O'Connor, D.
3 Wyatt Aiken, D.
4 Jno. H. Evins, D.
5 G. D. Tillman, D.

TENNESSEE.
1 Robt. L. Taylor, D.
2 L. C. Houck, R.
3 Geo. C. Dibrell, D.
4 Benton McMillan, D.
5 John M. Bright, D.
6 John F. House, D.
7 W. C. Whitthorne, D.
8 J. D. C. Atkins, D.
9 J. S. Pigue, D.
10 H. Casey Young, D.

TEXAS.
1 John H. Reagan, D.
2 D. B. Culberson, D.
3 Olin Wellborn, D.
4 Roger Q. Mills, D.
5 Geo. W. Jones, N.
6 (Vacancy)

VERMONT.
1 Chas. H. Joyce, R.
2 James M. Tyler, R.
3 Bradley Barlow, R.

VIRGINIA.
1 R. L. T. Beale, D.
2 Jno. Goode, Jr., D

RANDALL WINS,

And is Nominated for Speaker on First Ballot.

THE VOTE:

Randall	75
Blackburn	57
Cox	4
Morrison	2
McMahon	3

[Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.]

WASHINGTON, March 17.—The day has been one of increasing excitement on the Speakership. The friends of Randall and Blackburn have been working with tremendous force and zeal, the latter noisily claiming a certainty, while Randall and his friends expressed the most unbounded confidence.

The Labors of Wallace.

The Senatorial support of Blackburn continued without flagging, and was carried to the extent that it created something of a reaction. Wallace was very busy working against the Pennsylvania candidate, and early in the day boasted with great assurance of having divided the Pennsylvania delegation, and secured the defeat of Randall. He informed the correspondents of the afternoon papers, to telegraph throughout the country, that Randall could not possibly win. As subsequent events demonstrated, the Senator was playing a big game of brag, or was himself deceived. The indecency of Wallace ignoring the proprieties of his Senatorial place to which he was elevated by the Democracy of Pennsylvania, and taking the field against the delegation in the House from his own State, to defeat the election as Speaker of a Pennsylvania representative, is severely commented on, as something unprecedented, by all the old stagers at the capital in both parties.

At the Capital Before the Caucus.

At no preceding caucus to nominate a Speaker, has Washington been in such a quiver of excitement. The caucus was called for seven o'clock in the hall of the House, and long before that hour, the rotunda and all the approaches to the representatives' hall were crowded with an eager and excited multitude. Randall, the last thirty-six hours, has been reinforced by friends from all parts of the country. Wallace's antagonism drew many workers for Randall here from Pennsylvania and particularly from Philadelphia, who announced that a public meeting of Democrats has been called in Philadelphia to denounce the action of the Pennsylvania Senator. The Blackburn people were around the capital in force, and were demonstrative and noisy, but as the decisive hour approached it was noticeable that their confidence had materially abated. There were a dozen anti-Randall men who could not be persuaded to go Blackburn, and no other candidate could be named who would hold Blackburn's strength.

The Caucus in Session.

The caucus was called to order in the hall of the House, shortly before eight o'clock, with Hon. Hiester Clymer of Pennsylvania, in the chair.

A proposition to have each of the candidates for Speaker address the caucus was voted down by seventy-eight to forty.

Without formalities the caucus proceeded to a ballot for Speaker amid the most breathless excitement. Before the vote was finished Morrison of Illinois, who led the anti-Randall forces, gave up the contest and the Randall men commenced to cheer. The first and only ballot was announced as follows:

Whole number of votes	141
Necessary to a choice	71
Samuel J. Randall	75
J. C. S. Blackburn	57
William R. Morrison	2
S. S. Cox	4
J. A. McMahon	3

And Samuel J. Randall of Pennsylvania, having received a majority of all the votes cast, was declared by the Chairman the Democratic candidate for Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth Congress.

BLACKBURN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Blackburn, when the result of the balloting was made known to him, went into the hall, and with a view to making the nomination unanimous, addressed the chair as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN—It is not in my power to express to the gentlemen who supported me in this contest those sentiments of appreciation in which I hold this evidence of their friendship. I will in candor say that I had hoped that it might be the pleasure of this House to have imposed the responsibilities and duties of its Speakership upon one from the section and the people with whom I am identified, for I felt assured that had this been its action, the result would have been proven to the people of this country that the South deserved not its mistrust, but might safely be charged with the formation of its committees, and the shaping of the legislation of the land. Had I been selected for this service it would have been my duty, it certainly would have been my pleasure, to wield the great power that pertain to this station in such a way as to put all sections and factions behind me, and promote the general interests of a common country in which its citizens should hold equal rights, and to which each citizen should render a common allegiance. I would have endeavored to prove to those generous friends from the North who have stood by me in this contest that their confidence was not misplaced, for I would earnestly have endeavored to bury the melancholy memories of a troubled past in their trenches, wherein the smouldering remains of the martyr heroes who gave their lives to its struggles are to-day resting. I am a party man. I am a partisan not for the sake of party, but because I honestly and earnestly believe that the best interests of my country are to be subserved by the triumph of my party's principles. I have but this to say. The edict of this caucus is to be final and conclusive, and if there be one among the fifty-seven gentlemen whose partial friendship has given me their votes, that hesitates or doubts, I now appeal to him to make the verdict of this caucus effective when to-morrow's roll is called. I move you, sir, that the nomination of the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Randall) for the Speakership of the House of Representatives of the Forty-sixth Congress be made unanimous.

The speech was greeted with loud applause and the nomination was made unanimous.

RANDALL'S SPEECH.

The chair appointed Messrs. Wood of New York, Hooker of Mississippi, and Ewing of Ohio, a committee to inform Mr. Randall of the result, and he was escorted by them into the hall amid much enthusiasm and cheering. Arriving there he addressed the caucus as follows:

REPRESENTATIVES: For your action just communicated to me by your committee, I offer to you thanks, deep and sincere. Should your nomination be ratified to-morrow by the House of Representatives, I shall strive to discharge the duties of the office with strict impartiality as to men, measures, parties and sections and as far as in me lies to promote the best interests and prosperity of the people of the whole country. (Applause—loud and long continued).

The vote for Clerk af the House resulted in Adams receiving 76 votes and Caldwell of Alabama, 64. Messrs. Thompson and Field, the present incumbents, were nominated for Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper respectively by acclamation.

Dr. Harrison was nominated for Chaplain.

HOUSE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

GARFIELD FOR SPEAKER AND RAINEY FOR CLERK.

The Republican Representatives, at a caucus this afternoon, unanimously nominated the following candidates for the various elective offices of the House:

For Speaker, General Garfield.

Clerk of the House, ex-Congressman Rainey of South Carolina.

Sergeant-at-Arms, Jeremiah M. Rusk of Wisconsin.

Doorkeeper, James M. Melton of Tennessee.

Postmaster, Gen. Harry Sherwood of Michigan.

Chaplain, Dr. Naylor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Washington City.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this caucus that no legislation shall be entered upon during this session of Congress other than that for which the session was specially called.

Only one vote was cast against the adoption of this resolution.

During the preliminary interchange of views, a very general desire was expressed that the session should be of short duration. Political topics and questions of party policy in the impending contest were not discussed.

SIMON AND THE WIDOW.

Mrs. Oliver Makes Rich Developments.

More Letters Produced—Mr. Oliver Appears on the Scene.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Oliver-Cameron case was continued to-day. Mrs. Oliver testified that relying on the promise of Mr. Cameron to marry her she permitted him to have improper privileges with her at his rooms in this city.

The witness said: In the winter, Cameron sent for her to come to his parlors at the Congressional Hotel. When she entered, he locked the door and kept her in the room all night. Cameron said she was to marry him and she yielded to his solicitations.

Upon cross-examination the witness said she had lived with Thomas Marshall Oliver as his wife and had two children; thought he had a wife living. He subsequently procured a divorce from his wife, and the Judge told her it divorced her also. After divorce, Oliver left and she never saw him again. For several years she was looked upon as Oliver's wife. The marriage was not lawful because he had a wife living when he married the witness, who was young at the time and did not know anything about the former marriage. She had written to Oliver at several places lately but did not know he was living.

MR. OLIVER APPEARS.

At this point Mr. Oliver entered the court room and the witness said "that is Mr. Oliver. He has changed somewhat, but that is him." For five years the witness said, she held herself out as Oliver's wife in Louisville. He there left her and went to Lexington, Ky., where he married some one else.

The following letter was then shown to her and she admitted the handwriting as hers. The envelope bore the stamp "October 31st, 1878."

To Hon. Simon Cameron:

Late as it is, I will pray to God to have you sent to England if you marry me or provide for me as you would for a wife, as you promised me. You have but a short time to let me know, and this mission is yours. It will be granted to me because I pray for it. My prayers God always answers. Let me know. Justice to me, and fortune is yours. Respectfully,

MARY.

After reading it, she laughingly said: "Well, General Butler you can't blame me for wanting to stir the old man up and get him to marry me?"

She said she had not shown the following letter to anybody or recollect receiving it:

HARRISBURG, PA., September 5, 1875.

My Dear Mrs. Oliver—My Dear Madame:

I hope you will be my wife before long. It is better you should have a home than remain without protection. Hereafter, you will be informed of it. Decline acquaintances of all people. The small sum will pay your expenses. I shall probably be in Washington in twelve or fourteen days. Hope you may continue to avoid all bad people. Yours, S. C.

WHAT WILL REPAIR OLIVER'S CRUSHED FEELINGS.

In a letter to Cameron, Mrs. Oliver says: "I will accept $4,000, with the $1,000 I have already received from you, and when you give me the $4,000 in my hand, then and there, and forever, all claims cease of mine against you."

In another letter she says she will take $1,000 in addition to what has been received, and a seventy-five dollar per month position in a department.

Without concluding the cross-examination the court adjourned until to-morrow.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Oliver-Cameron breach of promise suit was continued to-day, and the cross-examination of Mrs. Oliver by Gen. Butler resumed. A number of letters written by Mrs. Oliver were produced, read and acknowledged by the witness as hers. An effort will be made by the defense to show that the handwriting of these letters is identical with that of the letters purporting to have been written by Senator Cameron to Mrs. Oliver.

The letters read were generally of a threatening character, demanding a money consideration in settlement. Among them was one stating she would bring suit for $50,000, but was willing to compromise for $10,000. To this letter was added a postscript saying, "I am going before the court next week to swear to the truth that you are the father of this baby, so that it will not come into the world unprovided for." The witness stated that there was no child, but she believed herself in that condition at the time she wrote the letter. Others judged so, and she was obliged to leave the Treasury Department on that account. Cameron forced her to take medicine. She believed at the time it was done to destroy her. She afterwards had a miscarriage. She went into Riddle's office in a state of pregnancy, and later returned and said the child was born, and wanted him to go after Cameron to get money. Adjourned.

Be Ye Like Foolish.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, and she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it only cost me $2. Be ye like foolish!"—H. W., Detroit, Mich. mh22:2tW

WASHINGTON.

Scenes and Incidents at the Meeting of the New Congress.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

Opening of Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The opening of the Forty-sixth Congress to-day was an event. Both branches Democratic; first time since 1859. It has been talked of a great deal, but like a death which has long been expected, it is a surprise when it comes at last. The chief attraction, to my mind, was in the Senate end of the Capitol. The old residenters turned out and filled the gallery. The Senators had not yet settled on their proper seats when Vice Presinent Wheeler called them to order. Twenty-five Senators were to be sworn in. Many of these were re-elections.

The New Senators.

After the roll is called they are brought up in half-dozens to be sworn in. The Senator to be sworn in is accompanied or escorted up to the front of the Clerk's desk by the Senator from the same State who holds over. Thus, when Don Cameron's name is called, Senator Wallace leaves his seat, goes to Cameron's, and taking him by the arm, accompanies him down, and stays with him during the taking of the oath. Then the Senator who has just been sworn in goes around to the side of the Speaker's stand and the Vice President shakes hands with him and he goes back to his seat.

The first squad called up to-day was George S. Houston of Alabama, accompanied by Senator Morgan; James D. Walker of Arkansas, by Senator Garland, and James T. Farley by Senator Newton Booth of California. They are a remarkable looking set of men. Geo. S. Houston has been three times Governor of Alabama, was in Congress as far back as 1841, was Chairman of the Judiciary Committee and then of Ways and Means, has like Woolsey sounded all the depths and shoals of honor, having withdrawn from Congress in 1861 and went all through the rebellion on the wrong side. He has just turned his seventieth year, and as they read the long oath to him his head shook and his hand trembled. The handsome Newton Booth, ex-Governor of California, brought up the new Senator from the gold coast, James T. Farley. Senator Farley is tall, black whiskered, and calm looking. He moves deliberately, but not with any air of affectation, but with just enough seriousness about him to inspire respect. He is as fine a looking man as there is in the Senate. He is a Virginian by birth and not an Irishman as many suppose. He has been the Speaker of the House of Representative in California and one of the best lawyers in San Francisco. Then comes Professor Hill of Colorado, Platt of Connecticut and Wilkinson Call of Florida. Big Jones, the holding-over Senator, who is as awkward as a bear, but good and true, stumbled up with Call.

Then comes a notable pair, Big David Davis and Black Jack Logan. Logan is sworn in as a Senator for six years and passes on, and then McDonald of Indiana, escorts the Tall Sycamore of the Wabash up to the front. Voorhees towers up over Ingalls of Kansas, who stands like a boy beside him.

Beck brings up Cerre Gordo Williams; and Kellogg—the big nosed, sharp eyed William Pitt who has been the subject of so many paragraphs—brings up Mr. Jonas, the Hebrew, from Louisiana. He is the second of that belief that has been in the Senate, Juda P. Benjamin having been a Senator here from 1853 to 1859. Benjamin was re-elected, but was expelled in 1861 for something connected with the rebellion.

Ex-Governor Groom comes up with Pinckney Whyte to represent Maryland; and George G. Vest with Senator Frank Cockrell, the big pigeon toed Senator from Missouri. Vest was a Delegate-at-Large in the Baltimore Convention which nominated Greeley, and has always taken active part in the politics of Missouri. Roscoe Conklink and Zeb Vance come front. Vance looks older than when he was capering around Baltimore. He has a full round face, and light moustache, and like most of these Confederate Brigadiers walks with a limp, carrying either a cork leg or a little Union lead under their skin, to attest their devotion to the cause they thought just, but which did'nt succeed.

Thurman and Pendleton.

But here comes a pair that causes every one in the galleries to stretch their necks. An old man and a young man, a frosty topped thin nosed old fellow whose head shakes just enough to give a serious quiver to his voice. Beside him comes, in patent leather pumps and black broadcloth, a round-faced curley-headed Adonis. His gait is nearly as joyous and light as that of the leading couple in a dance, after the fiddler has cried out "forward four." That's Pendleton. The old man with the red bandanna, for he has now unreefed his nose rag and draws it under his big proboscis with a devil-me-care air, is the daddy of them all, Allen Thurman. He seems to know that whilst no man in that American Senate can match him in debate, he is leading up to be sworn is as his coadjutor one of the marked men of the times, the warm, bright young blood whose name is dear to millions. George H. Pendleton is now a Senator for the next six years. That seems to be glory enough. The curiosity to seeing others sworn in is over. Thurman and Pendleton retire to their seats and the galleries begin to clear.

[Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Post]

THE DEMOCRATIC TEMPER.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The temper of the Democratic members of both House and the Senate is undoubtedly one of resistance. They seem to have made up their mind not to yield to anything or for anything, but will insist on a complete and unequivocal repeal of the Supervisor law, by which men can be arrested on election day without warrant and without "view" of any disturbance. As the matter is discussed it roots itself deeper and deeper in their mind, and they meet inquiry of an extra session with the wonder of what Hayes will do when these repealing bills are sent to him.

NO CHANCE FOR PRIVATE JOBS.

The clamor for private legislation will not keep them here a day longer than the time whereon the public questions are settled. Congress is in its action just the reverse of a State Legislature. There they used to laugh at a public bill, and lend their entire energies to the great number of private bills which crowded the calendar. Congress cuts the private bills right and left. It don't seem to be fashionable with them. There is a great interest here which is fearful of any further legislation or disturbance, and they are anxious to slip along quietly; I mean the Union Pacific Railroad people. If they can have another year of peace they will have completed their new road east as far as the Rio Grande and rendered the object of building another and independent road useless and void. These people, of course take no account of what eficet a long or a short session will have on anybody but on railroads. But the greater number of people who have advice to give or assertions to make, say they do not care how long the session lasts, that the radical measures of the war times must be wiped off the books. It looks, therefore, like a long session, and is the beginning of the Presidential manœuver of 1880. Stung by the "good for you" taunts of having yielded the Presidency when they had it in their hands, the Democrats are now in an ugly resisting temper and the yielding must be done by some one else.

The general impression is that we have entered the beginning of a very stormy time in politics.

CORGRATULATING RANDADL.

The dispatches that came in to congratulate Speaker Randall yesterday on his election indicate how deep and widespread the feeling was. Those from Philadelphia and Pittsburgh were to be expected, but they poured in from almost every State capital. The one from Albany, N. Y., said there was much rejoicing there among Democrats over the renomination of Randall, as they considered that the party had escaped making a fatal mistake, as his defeat under the circumstances would have been disastrous.

CLERK OF THE HOUSE.

Caldwell of Alabama, would have beaten Adams for Clerk, but when Blackburn of Kentucky was defeated for Speaker, he moved to make Randall's nomination unanimous, and followed it up immediately with the nomination of Adams of Kentucky, for Clerk, and they nominated him at once. Then the bottom fell out of any fight there might have been against the Doorkeeper, Sergeant-at-Arms or Postmaster, and the old incumbents were retained. A serenade was given the Speaker by his Philadelphia friends at the National Hotel last night. The affair was gotten up by Gen. McCandless, Bill Dixon and others. "The Royal Academy runs to the help of the strong."

Somebody sent Senator Wallace a dead alligator in a big box, this morning.

OHIO POLITICS.

Mr. Wash McLean is still here. He is as strong a Greenbacker as ever, and favors a coalition with them in favor of General Ewing for Governor of Ohio. If he could accomplish that, then Ewing would be—if elected—put forward as a candidate for President by the Greenbackers, and unless the Democrats took him, they would be defeated. McLean believes in this combination business, and can talk more in five minutes on it than any living man. He has the figures on the end of his tongue, and adds them up like the lightning calculator. J. C.

(By Associated Press.)

OUR ROTTEN NAVY.

WASHINGTON, March 17.—Such is the condition of several of the United States vessels in foreign waters that they are totally unfit to undertake a homeward bound voyage. These ships have been doing duty for several years past in the inland waters of Europe, but have become so unseaworthy as to render their sale in foreign ports a necessity. The first vessel which will be disposed of is the Gettysburg, which is now at Genoa, where the sale will take place. This will be the first American Government vessel that has been sold in a foreign port for many years. This sale was recommended by prominent naval officers, and a United States steamer is on her way to Genoa to take on board the officers and crew of the Gettysburg and bring them home. The Dispatch is also said to be in a very bad condition. Only one of her boilers is in working order, and her trip will have to be made under sail. The Gettysburg, with some repairs, can do mercantile service on the Mediterranean.

RIGHTING THE COMMITTEES.

The Teller Committee, which has been investigating frauds in the recent election, will be continued, but two Democratic members added, so as to change its political complection, and Senator Wallace made Chairman instead of Teller.

The committee which has been investigating Senator Davis' resolution about discrepancies in Treasury book-keeping, will also be enlarged, so as to give it a Democratic majority.

There is a Committee on Reform and Retrenchment, which was raised about six years ago, at the time of the attempt to reform the civil service, but which has since been idle. The Democrats propose to make something out of this committee, and will elect Senator Beck for Chairman.

IN THE RIGHT DIRECTION.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—There is an early movement in the House to curtail the immense power which the Appropriation Committee has wielded, by reason of having charge of all appropriation bills, by distributing them among different committees. It has long been a source of complaint that this committee was monopolizing all of the business of the House, and members are growing restive under it. Springer of Illinois, and Hooker of Mississippi, both offered a resolution yesterday afternoon looking to such a distribution as would give the Military Committee charge of the army appropriations, the Naval Committee charge of the naval appropriations, the Indian Committee of Indian appropriations, &c., and leaving the Appropriations Committee in control of the Legislative and Sundry Civil Appropriation bills. These resolutions will be called up for consideration to-morrow or next day, and it is not all unlikely that one or the other of them will be adopted.

CONSPICUOUS PENNSYLVANIA TRIO.

It will be observed that three of the Pennsylvania members—Messrs. Randall, Wright and Kelley—received votes for Speaker. Mr. Wright did not vote, but by his acceptance of the Greenback nomination he has indicated his purpose to cast his fortunes with that weak element. Judge Kelley, who has for eighteen years stood in the House shoulder to shoulder with Republicans, by his act of yesterday also gave in his adherence formerly to an organization which, so far as the House is concerned, proved that it can hope to exercise no influence over the business or the patronage.

Hard Times and Economy.

Many a doctor's bill would be saved by having POND'S EXTRACT always at hand. It is cheap and efficacious—never harmful. The more it is used the more it is liked. Specially recommended as a reliever of all *pains* and subduer of *inflammations* of all kinds. No family should be without it. Try it once, and you will always use it. Pond's Extract is sold by druggists all over the world. WF

George Upton, manufacturer of glue and fertilizer, of Boston, has assigned. Liabilities between $300,000 and $400,000.

FORTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Opening of the Special Session Yesterday — Organization Completed.

Randall Chosen Speaker on First Ballot and Makes a Characteristic Speech.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 18.—The Senate was called to order by the Vice President, after which it was decided to elect Senate officers on Thursday. New Senators were then sworn in.

Objection was made to the admission of Senator Bell of New Hampshire, appointed by the Governor to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of Senator Wadleigh's term, and his case goes over until to-morrow.

After the appointment of the usual committee to wait upon the President to notify him the Senate was ready for business, a recess was taken, and, upon reassembling, a motion to adjourn prevailed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A great crowd was present to witness he opening of the session and organization. Only one Representative, James (New York), is absent.

At noon Clerk Adams read the President's proclamation concerning the extra session, and then proceeded to call his roll of members-elect. The chief interest centered about the disputed seats and Iowa. The Clerk gave Hull of Florida, a seat, and allowed the Iowa delegation to come in. His ground in both cases was that the Governor's certificate and seal or State gave the owners *prima facie* right to seats. As to the State of Kansas, the Clerk said he had not put on the roll the name of the person claiming to have been elected from the State at large, the State being only entitled to three members.

RANDALL CHOSEN SPEAKER.

At the conclusion of the roll call, Mr. WOOD moved that the House proceed to the election of Speaker. This was carried, when Mr. CLYMER nominated Samuel J. Randall; Mr. FRYE, James A. Garfield, and Mr. DE LA MATYR, Hendrick B. Wright. As the names of new members distinguished for any reason were called the audience showed a general interest in their votes, and such Representatives as Hawley, Butterfield, Robeson and De La Matyr, were the object of much attention from the galleries.

Randall was elected Speaker on the first ballot. The vote stood: Randall, 144; Garfield, 125; Wright, 13; Kelly, 1. Kelly voted for Wright. O'Reilly got to his seat just in time to cast the decisive vote, making a majority of all the members elect for Randall, and gave his vote amid great applause.

HIS ADDRESS.

Mr. Randall was escorted to the Chair by Garfield and Blackburn, and spoke as follows:

Representatives:—By your vote I am elevated for the third time to the exalted position of Speaker of this House. For this evidence of your approval and confidence I offer you my heartfelt thanks.

The responsibilities and duties imposed upon me are heavy and difficult. With the blessing of God I shall discharge them without personal bias or ignoble partisanship. Observing strict impartiality as to men, measures, parties and sections, it will be to me unspeakable joy if I can help to bring about that substantial fraternal union which comes alone through wisdom, moderation, and justice.

This new Congress meets in its first session under the call of the President, owing to irreconcilable differences upon vital issues important and necessary appropriation bills failed to pass at the previous session. Then the political sentiment of the two houses was antagonistic. It is now in complete accord.

The House, fresh from the people, brings with it their latest will. We are here for such legislation as their necessities, welfare, and honor demand; that will, as expressed by the majority in calm and decorous form, let us hope will meet with universal acceptance.

Moreover, the country expects of this Congress that it will wisely and deliberately legislate to remove the burdens that have too long weighed upon the patriotism and prosperity of the people, and with the fervent hope that the spirit as well as the letter of the Constitution shall be the controlling influence in directing such legislation. I am now prepared to take the oath of office.

At the conclusion of his address, the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Kelley (Pa.), after which the oath to members was administered by the Speaker in groups of States.

Mr. FRYE objected to administering the oath to Mr. Hull of Florida, and the matter went over until to-morrow.

THE OTHER OFFICES.

The following officers were re-elected: Mr. Adams, Clerk; Thompson, Sergeant-at-Arms; Field, Doorkeeper; Stewart, Postmaster; Rev. W. P. Harrison, Chaplain.

Mr. MCMAHON sent to the Clerk's desk, and asked to be read a petition, signed by twenty-three prominent citizens of Cincinnati, against the right of Messrs. Butterworth and Young of Ohio, to occupy their seats.

Discussion arose as to whether the petition should take the ordinary course, or be read and printed in the record.

Without action, the matter went over until to-morrow.

The drawing for seats was then proceeded with, and at its conclusion the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Mr. HILL presented the credentials of his colleague, Senator Gordon. He said the latter was detained from the Senate by sickness.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial signed by a number of members of the Legislature of Kansas asserting that the election of Senator Ingalls was secured by bribery and corruption, and asking the Senate to give them full opportunity to offer proof of these assertions.

ACCOUNTS OF MARSHALS.

Mr. WALLACE offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby required to furnish to the Senate a detailed statement of accounts of marshals of the United States in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts and Maryland, rendered to this date for and in regard to the employment of and payment of wages or fees charged for services performed by themselves or special deputies in regard to the conduct of elections in November, 1878, showing the amount claimed by or paid to each of said special deputies, and the aggregate paid or claimed from the United States by said marshals for services connected with said elections.

At the suggestion of Mr. CONKLING the resolution lies over.

Mr. BRUCE was excused from serving on the Committees on the Mississippi River and Pensions.

Mr. WALLACE, as Gordon had not been sworn in and as Mr. Hampton had not arrived asked their names to be withdrawn from committees to which they were appointed, and that their places for the present be left vacant. Agreed to.

Mr. SAULSBURY submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish detailed information in regard to negotiations of public securities with syndicates and bankers, amounts paid to them, amount of double interest, what security was demanded by the Secretary, etc.

Mr. MORRILL making objections to the consideration of the resolution it lies over.

Mr. WALLACE introduced a joint resolution providing for the enforcement of the eight hour law. Referred.

On motion of Mr. WALLACE, the credentials of Mr. Bell, appointed Senator by the Governor of New Hampshire during the recess of the Legislature, were referred to the Committee on Judiciary, with instruction to report them back as soon as practicable.

BUSINESS OF THE SESSION.

Mr. EDMUNDS offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The necessity for the present special session of Congress has been occasioned by the failure of the last Congress to make appropriations for the support of the army, and for the legislative, executive and judicial expenses of the Government for the next fiscal year; and

WHEREAS, The business and other public interests of the country will be best promoted by confining legislation at this session to making provision for the objects aforesaid, and by an early adjournment; therefore, be it

Resolved, That all bills and joint resolutions, excepting those for the aforesaid purposes, shall be referred to the appropriate committees, and not reported until the next December session.

The present consideration of the resolutions was objected to by Mr. SAULSBURY, and they therefore, went over until to-morrow.

Numerous bills were introduced as follows:

By Mr. EATON: To revive the Court of Commissioners on the Alabama claims.

By Mr. BURNSIDE: To reorganize the army.

By Mr. BECK: To remove all political disabilities imposed by the fourteenth article of the Constitution.

Also a bill to repeal the act of July, 1862, requiring the test oath.

Mr. WALLACE submitted a list of standing committees, which, under suspension of the rules was agreed to.

At 12:45 a recess was taken to await the President's message.

The President's message was received at a quarter to two o'clock and read. On motion of Mr. WHYTE, it was referred to the Committee on Printing, and the Se adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The disputed case from the Second Congressional district of Florida was taken up and discussed.

The discussion was interrupted by the reception of the President's message, which was read and referred to the Committee of the Whole. The discussion of the Florida case was then resumed. Speeches in favor of the right of Mr. Hull were made by Messrs. Cobb, Davidson, Buckney, Mills, and in favor of Mr. Bisbee, by Messrs. Frye and Garfield.

Mr. GARFIELD took the ground that Hull's certificate of election had been legally canceled. He suggested, therefore, that neither of the applicants be sworn, but that the case be referred to the Committee on Elections. If either of them was to be sworn now it should not be the man who held a canceled certificate but the man who held the highest certificate known to the laws of Florida. He wanted the House to begin this Congress in all fairness, because he knew that all too soon it would be lashed up by the party tiger.

Mr. FRYE moved to amend the resolution offered yesterday (that the oath be now administered to Mr. Hull) by providing that *prima facie* as well as the ultimate right of each contestant be referred to the Committee on Elections when appointed, and that in the meantime neither be sworn in.

Mr. SPRINGER quoted against Garfield's decision of the Electoral Commission in the Florida case to the effect it was not competent to go into evidence *aliunde* of the Governor's certificate.

The previous question was moved and seconded.

The question was first taken on Frye's amendment referring to the Committee on Elections both *prima facie* and ultimate rights of both contestants. The amendment was rejected—yeas, 137; nays, 140. As between Republicans and Democrats it was a strict party vote. As to Greenbackers, Messrs. Barlow, De la Matyr, Ford, Forsyth, Gillette, Jones, Kelley, Lowe, Mierch, Russell (N. C.), Stevenson, Weaver, Wright and Yokum—14 voted with the Republicans and Mr. Ladd with the Democrats.

The original resolution (that Mr. Hull be sworn in) was then adopted—yeas, 140; nays, 136, and the modified oath was administered to Mr. Hull.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of the following Committee on Rules: The Speaker, Stephens, Blackburn, Garfield and Frye.

The House then adjourned.

A Democratic caucus was announced for to-morrow evening.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Following is a complete list of committees of the Senate of the Forty-Sixth Congress, appointed to day:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

On Privileges and Elections—Saulsbury, Chairman; Hill (Ga.), Kernan, Bailey, Houston, Vance, Cameron (Wis.), Hoar, Ingalls.

On Foreign Relations—Eaton, Chairman; Johnston, Morgan, Hill (Ga.), Pendleton, Hamlin, Conkling, Kirkwood, Carpenter.

On Finance—Bayard, Chairman; Kernan, Wallace Voorhees, Beck, Morrill, Ferry, Jones (Nev.), Allison.

On Appropriations—Davis (W. Va.), Chairman; Withers, Beck, Wallace, Eaton, Windom, Allison, Blaine, Booth.

On Commerce—Gordon, Chairman; Ransom, Randolph Coke, Hereford, Conkling, McMillan, Jones (Nev.), Chandler.

On Manufactures—Grover, Chairman; McPherson, Williams, Rollins, Dawes.

On Agriculture—Johnston, Chairman; Davis (W. Va.), Hampton, Slater, Paddock, Sharon, Hoar.

On Military Affairs—Randolph, Chairman; Cockrell, Maxey, Grover, Hampton, Burnside, Plumb, Cameron (Pa.), Logan.

On Naval Affairs—McPherson, Chairman; White, Jones (Fla.), Vance, Farley, Anthony, Blaine, Cameron (Pa.), Chandler.

On Judiciary—Thurman, Chairman; McDonald, Bayard, Garland, Lamar, Davis (Ills.), Edmunds, Conkling, Carpenter.

On Postoffices and Post Roads—Maxey, Chairman; Saulsbury, Bailey, Houston, Harley, Groome, Ferry, Hamlin, Kirkwood.

On Public Lands—McDonald, Chairman; Jones (Fla.), Grover, McPherson, Walker, Plumb, Paddock, Booth, Hill (Col.).

On Private Land Claims—Edmunds, Chairman; Allison, Windom, Davis (Ills.), Jonas.

On Indian Affairs—Coke, Chairman; Pendleton, Walker, Slater, Williams, Allison, Ingalls, Saunders, Logan.

On Pensions—Withers, Chairman; McPherson, Groome, Call, Farley, Ingalls, Kellogg, Platt.

On Revolutionary Claims—Anthony, Chairman; Dawes, McMillan, Jones (Fla.), Hill (Ga.)

On Claims—Cockrell, Chairman; Hereford, Harris, Groome, Houston, McMillan, Cameron (Wis.), Teller, Hoar.

On District of Columbia—Harris, Chairman; Whyte, Withers, Butler, Vance, Ingalls, Rollins, Dawes, McMillan.

On Patents—Kernan, Chairman; Coke, Slater, Call, Booth, Hoar, Platt.

On Public Buildings and Grounds—Jones (Fla.), Chairman; Saulsbury, Vest, Dawes, Morrill.

On Territories—Garland, Chairman; Butler, Vest, Slater, Saunders, Kellogg, Logan.

On Railroads—Ransom, Chairman; Lamar, Eaton, Grover, Williams, Pendleton, Jonas, Dawes, Teller, Saunders, Windom.

On Mines and Mining—Hereford, Chairman; Gordon, McDonald, Farley, Cameron (Pa.), Plumb, Hill (Col.).

On Revision of Laws—Wallace, Chairman; Kernan, Davis (Ill.), Hoar, McMillan.

On Education and Labor—Bailey, Chairman; Gordon, Maxey, Randolph, Burnside, Morrill, Bruce, Sharon.

On Civil Service and Retrenchment—Butler, Chairman; Whyte, Beck, Walker, Teller, Chandler, Rollins.

To Audit and Control Contingent Expenses of Senate—Hill (Ga.), Chairman; Davis (W. Va.), Jones (Nev.)

On Printing—Whyte, Chairman; Ransom, Anthony.

On Library—Voorhees, Chairman; Ransom, Edmunds.

On Rules—Morgan, Chairman; Cockrell, Blaine.

On Engrossed Bills—Conkling, Chairman; Jones (Nev.), Withers.

On Enrolled Bills—Vance, Chairman; Call, Rollins.

On Improvement of Mississippi River and its Tributaries—Lamar, Chairman; Cockrell, Harris, Jonas, Blaine, Kellogg.

On Transportation Routes to Seaboard—Beck, Chairman; Johnston, Voorhees, Hampton, Cameron (Wis.), Cameron (Pa.), Windom.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

To Examine Several Branches of Civil Service—Vest, Chairman; Eaton, Gordon, Logan, Hamlin.

To take into Consideration State of Law Respecting, Ascertaining and Declaration of Result of Elections of President and Vice-President of the United States—Morgan, Chairman; Bayard, Thurman, Johnston, Garland, Davis (Ills.), Edmunds, Conkling, Teller.

To Investigate Finance Reports, Banks and Accounts of Treasury Department—Davis, (W. Va.) Chairman; Beck, Whyte, Ingalls, Dawes.

(And it is provided that such Committee shall have all rights and powers conferred by resolution of November 19th, '77, creating original committee on that subject.

To make Provision for Taking the Tenth Census—Pendleton, Chairman; Morgan, Kernan, Harris, Davis (Ills.), Morrill, Cameron (Wis.)

To Investigate and Report the Best Means of Preventing the Introduction and Spread of Epidemic Diseases—Harris, Chairman; Lamar, Garland, Jonas, Paddock, Sharon and Platt.

To Inquire into Alleged Frauds in the Late Elections—Wallace, Chairman; Bailey, Garland, McDonald, Kernan, Teller, Cameron (Wis.), Kirkwood and Hoar.

(And it is provided that such committee shall have all the rights and powers conferred by a resolution of December 7th and 19th, 1878, creating the original committee, and of February 27th, 1879, adding to such power.)

To Examine into Circumstances Connected with the removal of Northern Cheyenne from the Sioux Reservation to Indian Territory—Kirkwood, Chairman; Dawes, Plumb, Coke and Bailey.

To Inquire into the claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Nicaragua—Hampton, Chairman; Conkling, Kirkwood, Eaton and Morgan.

THE OLD WORLD.

120,000 Persons Homeless by the Flood at Szegedin.

Danger of the Flood Extending to Other Towns.

GERMANY.

ABSTRACT OF SOCIALIST LIEBKNECHT'S SPEECH.

BERLIN, March 19.—In his speech in the Reichstag on Monday, Herr Liebknecht (Socialist) contended that Hoedel and Nobeling, the would-be assassins of the Emperor, were not Socialists. The Socialists, he said, were convinced that progress of history and the triumph of their philanthropic program could not be impeded by the existence of any single individual. Their societies might be dissolved and their journals suppressed, yet they would cling to their tenets. The middle classes would soon perceive that what they really ought to dread was the Government's drill and barrack system. If the Government could prove the connection of German Socialists with the attempts on the lives of the Kings of Spain and Italy, he would accept the Anti Socialist law. The Government should itself be placed at the bar for imposing a petty state of siege in Berlin rather than the Socialists. Remaining seated when the Emperor was being cheered was no insult, but merely a duty which Socialists owed their political conviction.

The customary grand Court reception on Emperor William's birthday will not be held, as physicians advise His Majesty to avoid fatigue.

It is now beyond doubt Bismarck is sure of a considerable majority in favor of protection. He has lately gained over many Deputies at private conferences.

AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

MORE BODIES RECOVERED—ALL DANGER NOT YET OVER.

PESTH, March 19.—Szentes is again in

THE GEORGIA TRAGEDY.

The Sanguinary Shooting Match in Georgia State House.

Some Details of the Career of the Murdered Man.

A correspondent at Atlanta, Ga., gives the following particulars of the fatal shooting affair there on Tuesday last:

A fatal encounter took place in the Treasurer's office of the Capitol to-day between Mr. Edward Cox and Colonel Robert A. Alston, in which Colonel Alston was mortally wounded and Mr. Cox severely if not fatally. Colonel Alston was one of the most prominent men in Georgia and well known throughout the country, especially in Washington. He came of the fighting Alstons, of Carolina, a family of duellists, every one of whom died with his boots on. The difficulty was as follows:—Mr. Cox and General Gordon are partners in the lease of the convicts of Georgia, but General Gordon was very anxious to get out of the partnership and sent Alston to Atlanta with authority to dispose of his interest to any one that would take it. Cox, who is a pestering, bullying man, with a dangerous temper, met Alston here and insisted on his selling Gordon's interest to J. W. Walters, who had agreed to take Cox's if he could get Gordon's. Colonel Alston said that he could serve General Gordon better by selling to Mr. Charles Howard. Cox then got enraged and told Alston if he did not sell as he directed he would kill him. Alston, who, although a thoroughly brave man, has always had a horror of dying a violent death, as had all his ancestors, drew away and left. Cox followed him, and finally drew a knife on him, telling him he would kill him if he did not trade with Walters. Alston said:—"I am unarmed; you would not kill a defenseless man." Cox told him to go and arm himself. Alston went to the Capitol, where the Treasurer persuaded him to stay. The Governor came in, and asked Alston to step into the Treasurer's office and stay there while he would send for Cox.

Alston says:—"I know him well, gentlemen, and I ought to take a shot gun and kill him, else he will kill me. As Alston went into the Treasurer's office Cox came down a side corridor. He looked in the Governor's office as he passed, and seeing a man who resembled Alston sitting there drew his pistol. He saw Alston just then entering the Treasurer's office, and followed him. Alston in the meantime had procured a pistol. He turned and said:—"I want to have no trouble with you, Cox; I've sold that interest to Howard already, so we needn't have a fuss." Cox says:—"I must have one. I'm going to kill you." Alston protestated, and the Treasurer and Captain Nelms, the Penitentiary keeper, started to interfere. Cox advanced angrily, having first shut the door.

Alston then says:—"Well we'll have it now; are you armed?" Alston waited for an answer, but Cox, without replying, drew his pistol, uttering a cry of rage. Alston whipped out his pistol at the same moment. Captain Nelms jumped between them and caught at both the men. The two pistols flashed simultaneously, and the close room was filled with smoke. There were several successive flashes, interference being impossible. Alston's first ball struck Cox in the mouth and apparently blinded him, as he wasted several shots. Alston stood perfectly cool. His second shot tore through Cox's uplifted hand, and his third was buried in Cox's throat. By this time Cox had staggered up to Alston, and putting his pistol almost to his head fired. Alston fell forward instantly, the ball having entered his temple. Cox threw up his hands and said:—"We are both killed." The men were both carried out and attention given them.

Alston lingered unconscious until 6:30 this evening, his condition exciting the intensest public interest. Immense crowds hung about the doors begging for news as to his condition as long as he lived, and the whole city is borne down with sorrow. He failed to recognize his wife or friends, and died without any appearance of pain.

Cox is in a critical condition, and the public indignation is very high against him.

CAREER OF THE MURDERED MAN.

Colonel Robert A. Alston, whose career has come to such a summary and violent close, was born at Macon, Georgia, on the 31st of December, 1832. When he was four years of age, his father, Colonel Willis Alston, removed to Texas. In consequence, however, of the death of his brother Colonel Augustus Alston, who was killed in a duel with Governor Reed, of Florida, Colonel Willis Alston some years later removed to Florida, with the intention of avenging his son's death, and in a short time he had the satisfaction of killing Governor Reed. The elder Alston then returned to Texas, where he had a difficulty with a Dr. Stewart, which resulted in the death of both parties.

Young Alston, thus thrown upon the world at an early age, went to Charleston and became engaged as a clerk in mercantile pursuits. Here he married Miss Mary Charlotte Magill, the daughter of a wealthy planter, and began the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1859, and soon acquired a large practice. The war breaking out shortly afterwards, he at once enlisted in the South Carolina State army. He afterwards served under General Morgan, and was gradually promoted from the ranks to the position of Adjutant General. When Morgan made his famous raid into Ohio, Colonel Alston was captured by the Union forces, but was soon after exchanged and permitted to return to the South.

When the war of the Rebellion was over, Colonel Alston settled in Atlanta, Ga., where he engaged in cotton planting and the practice of the law until 1872. In that year he purchased a third interest in the Atlanta Herald Publishing Company, of which he became President, and has since been the manager of the *Herald*. He soon became one of the foremost Democratic politicians of the State. He was active and persistent in his warfare upon the carpet-baggers who controlled the State Government, in the name of the Republican party, for several years after the close of the war, and organized the first Democratic State Committee which was brought together. He was not altogether an extremist, and contributed largely, by his moderate course, in bringing about the reconciliation between the races which has marked the recent history of the State. He called the first Fourth of July meeting that was held in the South after the war, and although only about a dozen men responded to the call, persisted in his course, until in 1875, at Atlanta, the grandest celebration of the day that the city ever saw was held there. The meeting was attended by 20,000 people, and the principal address was delivered by Alexander H. Stephens.

Colonel Alston was a man of restless energy and untiring devotion to his work, whatever it might be. He was one of the most fluent and graceful stump speakers in the South, and during every political campaign of late years had been one of the most industrious and efficient leaders in the ranks of the Southern Democrats.

THE NEWS IN WAHINGTON.

The murdered man was well known in Washington, where he was a frequent visitor during the seasons of the session of Congress. He was there as recently as last Thursday, spending much of his time in the company of Senator Gordon, with whom he was on terms of close friendship. Indeed, upon receiving the news of Alston's death, Senator Gordon, who is ill and confined to his room, was greatly shocked. As soon as he had recovered his composure he telegraphed to his son, Frank Gordon, in Atlanta, to assure the widow of Alston that he would be a protector to her and a provider for her children the rest of his life.

ALSTON'S PRESENTIMENT.

It is said of Alston that he had had many previous difficulties in his life, and that he had a presentiment that he would die suddenly by the bullet in a personal encounter as had his father before him. In fact, his family history includes a bloody vendetta. His uncle, Augustus Alston, fought a duel in Florida with rifles many years ago, and was killed by his adversary, a near-sighted man, named Reed. His father, Willis Alston, met this man Reed in the streets of Columbus, Ga., subsequently, and killed him. Reed's brother now took up the quarrel, and meeting Willis Alston in Texas one day, shot and killed him.

SENATOR BAYARD INTERVIEWED

The Test Oath and Federal Election Laws Must be Repealed.

Injustice of the one and Tyrannical Character of the Other.

Senator Bayard of Delaware, was interviewed in New York for Thursday's *Herald*, and expressed the opinion the session of Congress would be a short one, and confined to the two appropriation bills which failed and the passage of the laws demanded by the House of Representatives at the last session. In reply to a query as to what laws are demanded by the House, Senator Bayard said:

SENATOR BAYARD.—A repeal of the war test oath of 1862, which now excludes nearly the entire white population of the Southern States from the jury box; the enactment of a law providing for impartial juries, the right to which is so plainly guaranteed to every person by the fifth amendment of the constitution; an amendment of the present law which permits the presence of armed forces at elections to keep the peace, and the repeal of those sections of the Revised Statutes which provide for the appointment of federal officials as Supervisors of elections in the several States, and of countless deputy marshals with unlimited power of arrest, with or without process, even while the election is proceeding, and their own immunity from arrest by State authority, no matter how arbitrary or outrageous their misconduct.

METHOD OF DRAWING JURORS.

REPORTER—You speak of impartial juries. Are not the modes of drawing jurors in the United States courts which are held in the Southern States the same as are employed to obtain jurors for service in the State courts?

Senator BAYARD—Not at all. The selection in those States of jurors is practically left to the discretion of the United States Marshals, who generally act under the suggestion or control of the United States District Attorneys and sometimes of the Federal judges. It is true that the Revised Statutes of the United States contain a loosely worded section which was intended to assimilate the mode of drawing Federal jurors to that followed under the laws of the State in which the Federal court is held, but in Georgia, for instance, where they have an excellent State jury system, established by the State constitution of 1868 (Republican), that system has been wholly disregarded by Judge Woods and Mr. Justice Bradley, and the arbitrary selection of jurors by the clerk of the Federal court or the Marshal has been sustained against protest. In Maryland and Delaware the Federal Marshal summons such persons as jurors as he pleases, and there is no legal remedy. As a consequence the grand and petit juries are composed sometimes and generally almost entirely of men of one political party. You can readily see the consequences when the offense charged against a person on trial is political in its nature. Impartial verdicts are in this way rendered well nigh impossible, and the feeling of injustice caused thereby is deeply seated and is growing in intensity.

REPORTER—When were the laws passed creating these Supervisors and Deputy Marshals?

Senator BAYARD—In 1870-71, and amended in 1872, about a year or two after I went into the Senate. The necessity for the repeal of these laws is manifold. When they were first proposed I saw the danger to the peace of the country which they contained, and from my place in the Senate declared them to be fraught with peril. I declared that they were grossly unconstitutional, and so utterly invasive of the essential rights of each State that their execution would be inconsistent with the peace of the Union.

THE ELECTION OF SENATORS.

REPORTER—Under the laws which you propose to repeal can these Supervisors and Deputy Marshals interfere with the election of Senators of the United States?

Senator BAYARD—Practically they can and do most dangerously in this way: The same clause of the Constitution that gives to Congress a revising power over State regulations as to time, place and manner of holding elections is precisely the same in relation to the elections of Senators as it is to Representatives in Congress, excepting that the "place" of the election of Senators cannot be controlled by Congress. But as Congress may fix the "place and time," as well as the "manner" of holding elections for Representatives, Congress may appoint the very "time and place" which the State has indicated for the election of her Legislature, and in that way compel the presence of marshals and supervisors at the place and time of electing members of the State Legislature. I do not see how the State could escape. It is also plain that if Congress has power to place supervisors and marshals at the polls where Representatives in Congress are elected, Congress has equal power, for it is conveyed in the same sentence of the constitution, to put a deputy marshal at the elbow of each member of a State Legislature during the election of a United States Senator and supervise the records of the Legislature. The exercise of such a power is just as fatal and not more fatal to the rights of the State in one case as in the other, and its claim by Congress is just as allowable in one case as in the other. The whole design of local self-government is overthrown if such powers in Congress are admitted to exist and are exercised. I saw this plainly in 1871, and only see it more plainly now. It is just as important for the United States to secure honest elections of State legislators as of members of Congress, for State legislators choose United States Senators.

THE FEDERAL ELECTION LAWS.

REPORTER—Does the repeal of these sections relating to supervisors and deputy marshals, as proposed by the late House of Representatives, interfere with the punishment of frauds committed at elections?

Senator BAYARD—No. The proposed repeal would simply remove federal supervisors and United States marshals from control of the conduct of elections in the States, but would not exonorate any dishonest voter or official from the consequence of his offiense, as now defined by law.

REPORTER—Do you think that the President will refuse his approval of these reforms?

Senator BAYARD—I cannot believe that he would feel warranted in such action. There can be no conceivable constitutional scruple alleged for refusing his assent thereto, and there is abundant and plain constitutional reason why he should join in giving effect to measures which both houses of Congress, truly and confessedly representing the majority of the American people, have deliberately presented to him as essential to the peace and welfare of the whole country. There certainly would be a very heavy responsibility upon him and his conscience involving consequences which I do not care to contemplate should he set his individual opinion and party inclinations against the honest convictions and deliberate expressions of a House of Representatives fresh from the people, and a Senate charged with upholding the rights of the several States.

REPORTER—As far as you know are the opinions which you have expressed entertained by the Democratic Senators and Representatives who will meet at the extra session?

Senator BAYARD—I believe they are to a man firmly united in respect to the righteousness and necessity of the measures to which I have referred.

MUST PAY THEIR TAXES.

Why the Auditor General Objects to the Dissolution of the U. R. T. Co.

It will be remembered that on Saturday, the 8th, the Union Railroad and Transportation Company, through their attorneys, Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell, made an application to the Common Pleas Court No. 1 for a decree of dissolution. To the great surprise of the company, objection was made to the dissolution by Wm. P. Schell, Esq., the legal representative of the Auditor General, who desired that the right should be reserved to the State to collect taxes hereafter, as the company were indebted to the State. A controversy then arose between the counsel, Hampton and Dalzell claiming that the company had demanded a statement from the Auditor General, in order that they might pay their taxes, and that they had been unable to get it. Mr. Schell, on the other hand, claimed that the company had not complied with the rules of the office. Instead of giving an itemized statement of their securities, without which the Auditor General could not properly discharge his duty in the matter, they submitted the total amount of securities. Upon the receipt of their report, the Auditor General sent them a letter requesting them to make out an itemized statement, but instead of doing so, they made the aforesaid application for dissolution. The result of the controversy was the Court was inclined to allow the reservation to be inserted, and the application for a dissolution was withdrawn. Subsequently Messrs. Hampton and Dalzell gave notice that they would renew it, and on Saturday last Lyman D. Gilbert, Deputy Attorney General, and Mr. William P. Schell appeared in Court in the interest of the Attorney General. The matter was talked of and, although no definite arrangement was made, it is to be inferred that the company will comply with the wishes of the Attorney General, and should they do so no further objection to the dissolution will be made. The Board of Directors of the company are individually liable for their debts.

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FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

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DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

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The genuine McLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. McLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. McLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

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$10 TO $25 PER DAY to Farmers Sons and other energetic young men to sell an article as STAPLE as COFFEE, to Farmers and others in their own neighborhoods. Particulars Free. Address—THE CENTENNIAL CO., St Louis, Mo. nov18:1yW

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PAIN DESTROYER AND SPECIFIC FOR INFLAMMATION AND HEMORRHAGES.

Rheumatism, Neuralgia. No other preparation has cured so many cases of these distressing complaints as the **Extract.** Our **Plaster** is invaluable in these diseases. Lumbago, Pains in Back or Side, &c. **Pond's Extract Ointment** (50 cents) for use when removal of clothing is inconvenient, is a great help in relieving inflammatory cases.

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Diphtheria and Sore Throat. Use the **Extract** promptly. It is a sure cure. Delay is dangerous.

Catarrh. The **Extract** is the only specific for this disease. Cold in Head, &c. Our "**Catarrh Cure,**" specially prepared to meet serious cases, contains all the curative properties of the **Extract;** our **Nasal Syringe** is invaluable for use in Catarrhal affections, is simple and inexpensive.

Sores, Ulcers, Wounds, Sprains & Bruises. It is healing, cooling and cleansing. Use our **Ointment** in connection with the **Extract;** it will aid in healing, softening and in keeping out the air.

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Earache, Toothache, and Faceache. When the **Extract** is used according to directions, its effect is simply wonderful.

Piles, Blind, Bleeding or Itching, it is the greatest known remedy; rapidly curing when other medicines have failed. **Pond's Extract Medicated Paper** for closet use, is a preventive against Chafing and Piles. Our **Ointment** is of great service where the removal of clothing is inconvenient.

For Broken Breast & Sore Nipples. The **Extract** is so cleanly and efficacious that mothers who have once used it will never be without it. Our **Ointment** is the best emollient that can be applied.

Female Complaints. No physician need be called in for the majority of female diseases if the **Extract** is used. Full directions accompany each bottle.

CAUTION.

Pond's Extract Has been imitated. The genuine has the words "**Pond's Extract**" blown in the glass, and our trade-mark on surrounding wrapper. None other is genuine. Always insist on having **Pond's Extract.** Take no other preparation. IT IS NEVER SOLD IN BULK.

Price of Pond's Extract, Toilet Articles and Specialties.

POND'S EXTRACT	50c, $1 00 and $1 75		
Toilet Cream	$1 00	Catarrh Cure	75
Dentifrice	50	Plaster	
Lip Salve	25	Inhaler	50
Toilet Soap (3 cakes)	50	Nasal Syringe	25
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At prices far below any other ever offered in this city. Inspection of our prices will convince every one that we mean what we say.

Infants' Genuine Morocco Shoes, 4 to 7, at 60c up; Children's Genuine Morocco Shoes, 7 to 12, 85c up; Misses' Imitation Morocco Shoes, 12 to 2, at 75c up; Children's Int. Morocco Button Shoes, 8 to 11, at 90c up; Misses' Imitation Morocco Button Shoes, 12 to 2, at $1 15 up; Ladies' Lasting Lace and Congress Gaiters, all sizes, from 75c up; Ladies' Lasting Leather Fox Gaiters, 3 to 8, at 90c up; Ladies' Imitation Pebble Goat Button Shoes, 2½ to 7, at $1 50 up; Boys' Lace Shoes heavy, 1 to 5, at 90c up; Boys' Congress and Buckle Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 15 up; Boys' Button Gaiters, 1 to 5, at $1 50 up; Men's Working Shoes, 6 to 11, at 95c up; Men's Hobnail Shoes, 6 to 11, at $1 25 up; Men's English Hobnails, 6 to 11, at $1 60 up; Men's Congress Gaiters, 6 to 11 at $1 25 up; Men's Button Gaiters, 6 to 11, at $2 00 up; Men's Calf Boots, 6 to 10, at $2 00 up. Men's Calf Boots a specialty.

We don't mean to say we have the cheapest Boots and Shoes, but we say we have one of the BEST STOCKS in the two cities.

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" " Congress Gaiters	1 25
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Fine Grate Fronts and Feaders.

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LA L.S.L.

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A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House, New York City. no25-eod&Wno30-1y

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Book and circulars 10 cents. Address Dr. W., 194 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

OFFICE HOURS—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. Sundays excepted.

AMENDMENT OF CHARTER OF THE SELLERS CHAPEL METODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF BRADDOCK BOROUGH.

Notice is hereby given that a petition by the above corporation has been presented to the Court of Common Pleas No. 1, of Allegheny County, at No. 685 March Term, 1879, to amend the Charter of said corporation by striking out Articles 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 in the Charter of said corporation, dated September 7, 1867, and adding instead thereof three other Articles to said Charter, which will appear by said petition; that such an amendment provides that the Trustees shall be elected in conformity to the discipline of the M. E. Church, and not, as in the original Charter, at a meeting of the corporators; that such amendment will be decreed on the 5th day of April, 1879, unless cause be shown why the same should not be allowed.

SELLERS CHAPEL M. E. CHURCH, mh8:3tW of Braddock Borough.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—Letters testamentary having been granted the undersigned on the estate of LETITIA COVENTRY, deceased, late of Finley township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to ROBERT R. COVENTY, Florence, Washington county, Pa. fe16:6tW

MEDICAL.

DR. WHITTIER, NO. 302 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., continues to afford reliable special treatment in all PRIVATE, NERVOUS and URINARY DISEASES. Cures warranted. SPERMATORRHŒA or seminal weakness resulting from SELF-ABUSE or other causes, producing NERVOUS DEBILITY, NIGHT EMISSIONS, DESPONDENCY, DIZZINESS, DIMNESS OF SIGHT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, WEAKNESS OF MIND AND BODY; also IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF SEXUAL POWER, STERILITY, &c., unfitting the victim for business or marriage, and rendering life miserable, are perfectly cured in shortest time, insuring permanent relief.

GONORRHŒA, GLEET, STRICTURE, ORCHITIS, all urinary diseases, and SYPHILIS (all forms), consisting of SKIN ERUPTIONS, ULCERS IN THE MOUTH, THROAT or ON OTHER PARTS OF THE BODY, are thoroughly cured, and BLOOD POISON perfectly eradicated from the system. Dr. Whittier is a regular graduate of medicine and surgery, as his diploma at the office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with the purest medicines prepared by himself, enable him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquire great skill. The establishment is central and retired, and so arranged that patients see the Doctor only. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent SEALED for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere. Office hours 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only. MARRIAGE AND HEALTH GUIDE, 144 pages, fine illustrations. Price 25 cents. A private instructor for the married, or those about to marry, relating to the wonders and mysteries of the sexual system. About reproduction, impediments to marriage—causes, consequences. A book for everybody's private, careful reading. Sold at office, or sent by mail securely sealed on receipt of price in money or postage stamps. Address, DR. WHITTIER, 302 Penn street, burgh, Pa.

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THE "SEMINAL PASTILLE"

A Valuable Discovery and New Departure in Medical Science, an entirely New and positively effective Remedy for the Rapid and permanent Cure of Seminal Emissions & Impotency by the only true way, viz: Direct Application to the prostatic seminal seat of the Disease, acting by Absorption, and restorative specific effect upon the Seminal Vesicles Ejaculatory Ducts, Prostrate Gland & Urethra. The use of the Remedy is attended with no pain or inconvenience, it is quickly dissolved and more effectual, producing an immediate soothing and restorative effect upon the sexual and nervous organization wrecked from self-abuse and excesses, stopping the drain from the system, restoring the mind to health and sound memory, removing the Dimness of Sight, Nervous Debility, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Etc., and the appearance of premature old age usually accompanying this trouble, and restoring perfect Sexual Vigor, where it has been dormant for years. This mode of treatment has stood the test in very severe cases, and is now a pronounced success. Drugs are too much prescribed in these troubles, and, as many can bear witness to, with but little if any permanent good. There is no Nonsense about this Preparation. Practical observation enables us to positively guarantee that it will give satisfaction.——During the eight years that it has been in general use we have thousands of testimonials as to its value, and it is now recommended by the Medical Profession to be the most rational means yet discovered of reaching and curing this very prevalent trouble, that is well known to be the cause of untold misery to many, and upon whom Quacks prey with their useless nostrums and big fees. The Remedy is put up in a neat box, enough to last a month, and sent in a plain wrapper by mail and for $5—Two boxes, (sufficient to effect a permanent cure unless in severe cases) $8—Three boxes lasting three full months, will stop emissions, and restore vigor, in the worst cases, $7.—Full

WINDSOR ABLAZE.

Brilliant Wedding of Duke of Connaught and Princess Louisa.

Royalty in All its Magnificence Witness the Ceremony.

Rich and Numerous Presents Made the Wedded Pair.

NEW YORK, March 13.—A London special from George Augustus Sala gives the following description of the royal wedding at Windsor to-day:

Never, since the marriage of the Prince of Wales with Princess Alexandra of Denmark, now sixteen years ago, has Windsor worn such a gala aspect as this morning. The crooked high street is gorgeous in its fluttering of flags and heraldic devices and royal congratulatory mottoes. It rejoices in a mass of color that seems to make the quaint old street glad, and forms an exceedingly pleasant contrast with the vast austere grey mass of the Castle that crowns the crest of the hill. The balconies on either side of the street are draped with flags, and hung down with festoons of the fairest flowers.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION.

At ten minutes past twelve, and upon a signal given by the Lord Chamberlain, six royal trumpeters, clad in coats of cloth of gold, and standing three on each side of the west door of St. George's Chapel, sounded a prolonged fanfare. The yeoman of the guard on duty at the door relaxes his hold of the lock and the portals open with dramatic effect, revealing a long covered way through which the advance of the glittering procession of royal guests, at its head the Steward of her Majesty's household in full costume. All eyes are fixed on the imposing personage who follows, His Highness, the Marajah Dhuleep Singh, whose swarthy face is seen beneath the splendid turban and captan literally blazing with emeralds and diamonds. Accompanying is the Mahrance, his wife, in a dazzling robe of golden web. Then the towering form of Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, in the uniform of an English general, is easily recognized. The portly form of the Princess Mary, Duchess of Teck, is next seen. She appears smiling and genial as ever. The Duke of Teck, in a quiet, handsome uniform of rifle brigade, is beside her. Two princesses of Saxe Coburg Gotha succeed. Next comes the Duchess of Edinburgh, escorted by the Duke of Cambridge, her royal spouse having taken his place in another procession. The Prince and Princess Christian walk together. The Princess Frederick Charles, mother of the bride, is also compelled, to avail herself of the services of a husband *de circumstance*, as her liege Lord has business elsewhere. Immense interest is taken in the appearance of the Crown Princess of Germany and Prussia, the Princess Royal of England, who is arrayed in a magnificent costume of deep blue velvet lined with ermine and wearing a number of foreign orders, and splendid crimson ribbon and a badge crossing her breast. The Prince Imperial of Germany "Unser Fritz" wore a uniform of white and silver.

At this point, the procession grows more and more exalted in the rank of its members. The Princess of Wales, in sea green satin and a train of portentous length, is accompanied by her three charming little daughters and by the tiny prince, George of Wales. Next comes his colossal Majesty, the King of the Belgians, looking as good natured as he is large, and smiling affably to his several acquaintances whom he recognizes in the aisles. The Queen of Belgians wears a train of maroon velvet, lined with ermine. The procession is closed by the yeomen of the guard and the gentlemen at arms, and while it moves up the choir, Handel's March, from Hercules is played. For some ten minutes utter silence reigned. The cautious yeoman resumes his hold on the lock, and at a gentle wave from the Lord Chamberlain, the silver clarion of trumpeters rings out. Once more the portals are flung open and the royal procession appears in sight. Equerries, clerk, marshals, comptrollers, gentlemen ushers, rigid as usual, clad in gold embrodiery, enter. Then comes the Garter King at Arms, scepter in hand, and Lord Chamberlain, his shoulders covered with wedding favors of white satin. They are immediately preceding Her Majesty, most precisely walking backward, but wheeling ever and anon at a half turn in a remarkably nimble manner.

The Lord Steward escorted on the other side the greatest personage of the procession. Stately, serene but scarcely so sorrowful as of yore, arrayed in raven black and with lengthened train, borne by two youthful pages of honor in scarlet and white, wearing a broad blue ribbon of garter saltiere-wise, the dimond gerge and a number of other decorations, with a long veil of white gauze and coronal, flashing with diamonds, comes Victoria, Queen of England and Empress of India. Princess Beatrice and little Albert Victor of Wales, closely followed Her Majesty, after whom come a crowd of great officers of the household, master of buck hounds, the venerable Viscount Templeton.

As the procession enters, the march from "Athalie" is played on the organ. The Queen is conducted to a foot stool of crimson and gold placed for her on the dais. She does not, however, take her seat for some time but remains standing, receiving with austere dignity the obeisance of the princes and nobles near her.

THE BRIDAL PAIR.

Scarcely five minutes elapsed between the arrival of the Queen's procession and the repetition of the ceremonial at the west door, announcing the advent of the cortege of the bridegroom. This was comparatively short. Two comptrollers of the household of Prince Leopold (who is unfortunate, having been taken ill at Darmstadt and unable to be present) enter, followed by the Duke of Connaught in full colonel's uniform. The bridgroom is supported by his brothers, Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh. Sir George Elder's march, composed on the occasion of the marriage of the Prince of Wales, entitled "Albert Edward," is played as the princes pass up the nave. The bridgroom is conducted to the foot stool on the right of the *haut pas* before the altar. For the fourth and last time the ceremonial at the west door is repeated, the yeomen and gentlemen at arms closing before it and crossing their partisans as though to guard some specially precious object. Once more the clangor of silver trumpets is heard and wide yawn the doors. The ubiquitous Lord Chamberlain bows low to welcome the procession of the bride. Two masters of ceremonies follow the heralds: then come the members of the German Embassy in diplomatic uniforms, covered with stars and ribbons, and then the German Ambassador, Count Munster, beaming and supremely happy. Vice Chamberlain Viscount Barrington, cleverly emulating the dextrous half turn perambulations of his chief, immediately precedes the bride. She is pretty, graceful and trembling. Her simple, girlish lineaments reminded the spectators strongly of the stories and the charming picture of "Little Swansdown," arrayed in bridal white with a veil of the richest Honiton lace, and a wreath of orange blossoms. Her train, a very Niagara of white satin and lace, is borne by eight bridesmaids. Princess Louise Marguerite or Margaret as the Queen is particularly anxious the bride should be called, looked so simple, so fresh, so natural, that the spectators quite forget to ask whether she wore diamonds or not. They saw only a simply natural girl. The eight bridesmaids chosen for their beauty as well as their exalted positions followed the bride, robed in snowy white and wrapped in soft drooping veils. The bride is supported by her father, Prince Frederick Charles, the stern captor of Metz, familiarly known as the "Red Prince."

THE MARRIAGE SOLEMNIZED.

As the procession passes up, Handel's occasional overture is played. The marriage is solemnized by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who is supposed by etiquette to be assisted by other members of the episcopate, and by the Dean of Windsor. In reality, the ceremony is wholly performed by the Archbishop himself. He read the beautiful excerpts from the litany with great feeling and impressiveness. After the benediction a sublime hallelujah chorus pealed forth from the organ and the voices of the choristers. The *coup de zeil*, when the ceremony is in its acme, almost baffles description for stateliness and magnificence. The sun's rays through the stained glass glittering against the columns and walls and lighting up the banners, helmets and mantles over the old oak stalls, coruscating on the uniforms of the men and the jewels of the ladies made the scene one of unequaled picturesqueness and grandeur.

The choir having intoned the last anthem, the united processions of the bride and groom pass from the altar to the west door to the triumphant tones of Mendelssohn's Wedding March. The pair looked proud and happy, he being tenderly attentive, so much so as to take the white silk mantle from one of the ladies in waiting and wrap it around her as she emerges into the somewhat bleak air of the cloisters. Her Majesty likewise, on her arrival at the west door is in consequence of the crispness of the air, invested with a mantle of white miniver, while Princess Beatrice assumes a cloak of ermine. Then the great ladies gather their trains, and some laughing the while, entirely divested themselves of these encumbrances. The scene became a brilliant kaleidoscopic chaos. Princes, nobles, soldiers and sailors in uniform strutted into the quadrangle, some to be conveyed in gorgeous court carriages, others to fight their way as best they could through the ranks of the police into the streets of roaring Windsor, where bells are clanging, banners waving and the people holding high holiday, although they have seen but little of the gorgeous pageant in St. George's Chapel.

BRILLIANT PRESENTS.

The marriage presents were displayed in the white drawing room of the castle. Officers of the Royal artillery, in which the Duke of Connaught held a commission, after leaving Woolwich Academy yester day, presented him a handsome silver centre piece, representing a squad of artillery serving a gun. The room was filled with costly and splendid gifts and works of art. Diamonds blazed in one corner on a special table reserved for them. A centre table was occupied by a plate and candelabra. Couches and gueridins had furs, cloaks, lace and embroidery disposed upon them.

The Queen gave a magnificent diamond tiaria, the brilliants hanging down in sparkling peaks from a central wreath of brilliants of pure water: also a pearl and diamond pendant. The jewel of the Royal Order of Victoria and Albert, a medallion of the Queen and Prince Consort, and a jewel of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, Her Majesty's Royal and Imperial cypher, V. R. and J., in diamonds, pearls and tourquoises, encircled by a border set with pearls and surmounted by an imperial crown, jewelled and enamelled in heraldic colors, attached to a light blue watered ribbon, edged with white.

The King and Queen of Belgium gave a valuable Belgian lace and specimens of the finest products of the looms of Flanders, in large quantities.

The Princess of Wales gave a ring set with a stone known as "Catseye."

The Prince of Wales gave a great mixing bowl, fifteen inches across, silver gilt, standing on an ebony plintha, and having a suitable inscription.

The Crown Princess of Germany gave a fine oil painting done by her own hand and signed "Victoria, 1878," representing fruit and flowers.

The Princess Beatrice's gift was a lamp lacquered in the highest style of the Japanese art.

The Duke of Edinburgh gave sapphire and ruby solitaires.

The Duchess of Cambridge presented six handsome antique silver spoons.

The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg, Strelitz, gave a fish-slice and fork in a size and elaboration of workmanship to fit them for a royal table.

The heriditary Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz gave a glass claret jug with gilt mounts, a lyan and shield.

Prince Christian contributes a pair of modern English candlesticks.

The Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne are remembered in their absence by two silver candlesticks of an old design, in exquisite taste.

The Duke of Seck sends a candelabra and clock in lapis lazuli and ormolo.

The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh gave a silver gilt tea service of the time of George III.

The household gave a plateau of silver, with a centre for flowers.

Lord Beaconsfield gave a silver gilt repousse plateau with a sea horse,

The Marquis of Salisbury, a massive silver tankard.

Colonel Stanley, two silver gilt dessert bowls, one of them older than the hall mark of the king's head, and the other made to match in 1786.

Lord Napier of Magdalia, sends a tea service in silver, richly chased.

Lady Breadalabane, sends a large album with a monogram of the Princess and Duke upon the cover.

These are a few of the most noteworthy in a long list of curious and beautiful articles presented to the young couple.

THE HONEYMOON TOUR.

The royal pair contemplate a journey in the imperial yacht "Osborne" on the 24th of March, and the stopping places are said to be Lisbon, Cadiz, Gibraltar, Malaga, Almeria, Cartagena, Malta and various places along the coast of the Mediterranean, not forgetting the jewel Cyprus and the charming Sicily. During the proposed two months of this honeymoon cruise the ovations at each of the above places will afford theme for the poet-laureate to perpetuate in verse.

ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL.

Within this historical edifice the ceremony took place. For the second time in the history of this renowned Windsor a Duke of Connaught made its castle and chapel walls ring with his name. The first was when O'Connor, Duke of Connaught, came from Ireland, and shouted most lustily without and within the precincts of this palatial place. The second witnessed less lusty lung power yet more earnest enthusiasm, for his Royal Highness Arthur William Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught and Strathearn and Earl of Sussex, K. G., K. T., K. P., Prince of Coburg and Gotha, for such is his title, is an extremely weak lunged and mild young man. He was born May 1, 1850, and has been regularly educated for the army. He is popular and will be yet the regal ruler in Ireland.

WHERE THEY MET.

When first they met "it was in a crowd" during the summer of 1877, on the occasion of the double wedding festivities of the Princesses Charlotte and Elizabeth, and which are marked with some pleasant stories about the Prince of Wales, also one of the party. As such marriages are generally the promptings of family alliances, I beg to say rumor gives to this one the bond which is commonly called "a love match."

THE ORDER OF GARTER.

In this chapel there is an intimate relationship with the great "Order of Garter." I have never yet been able to find a clear statement of the origin of this badge, which really means that the wearer shall emulate the Christian deeds and pious bearing of a saint of the Holy Church before the "reformation" was dreamed of. Not one of the wearers ever thinks of this obligation or this church. Christian chivalry created this badge, but the exact circumstances I do not remember. I have a definite idea of the origin of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem and St. John the Baptist, St. Lazarus and the Holy Sepulchre, St. Patrick and others, but the St. George and the Garter order is beyond my ken. Religious crusades have been singular contradictions of commingled piety and spears, chivalry and Christianity, with the symbol of the cross, the wound of the sword, and the cry of "God and the ladies." The siege of Cyprus and Acon and the leather thong garters of the Cavaliers, the ball-room scene of the Countess of Salisbury and the royal courtier, the famous King Edward and his wars against France, with King Arthur's Round-Table knights' stories about this garter of St. George are all so hazy and dim that I read them, but never study them. But I am sure that since 1344 the "Order of Garter" has been a recognized badge at Windsor, and to it has ever been attached great ceremony. I have seen many samples of this order with and without the garter and motto. In 1358, on the feast of St. George, a representation of which in colored vellum I have just seen, I notice that some knights wore scarlet cloaks and no garter, though prominently wearing the badge of St. George. On this occasion the great King John of France, taken prisoner by Edward, the Black Prince, at Poictiers, was present to celebrate St. George's day. He is said to have waived drinking to the Saint in French wine, but called for English water. I have been at St. George's dinners in America, and I do not remember to have seen a single thing present that was really English, save and except some of the men.

THE ALTAR

where the royal pair were made one, by the laws and acts of Parliament, a church dedicated to God and governed by His commandments, was erected east of the altar in the eleventh century. All that remains of it are fragments of Egremont stone, that denote the "perpendicular style" of the early edifice and which style and Gothic ornamentation can be seen in the present superbly ornate and beautiful building. To King Edward III. the grandeur of this chapel is due, but to Queen Victoria its splendor alone is attributable. King Edward, when four days old, was christened within these walls, amidst a rude pageantry of royal wastefulness, and at this hour you can read his horoscope not far off in painted letters and signs upon a window. The western window of kaleidoscopic like stained glass in this chapel alone would compensate for a visit to Windsor. It fills up the whole width of the nave and is divided into three large compartments, each of which is again subdivided by smaller mullions into five lights. Horizontally it consists of six tiers of lights, each with a cinquefoil head and filled with ancient stained pure colored glass. Every transom has internally and externally an embattled moulding of great beauty and richness. Viewing the chapel at a glance, the eye is charmed with its flying buttresses of elegant lightness, yet substantial support to the clerestory, making a harmonious architectual effect. The utility and ornamentation of the Gothic architecture is here admirably brought to bear. These external features and the battlements carried round the roof, forming a mural crown, present elegance and majesty combined.

CARDINAL WOLSEY AND ANNE BOLEYN.

How amazingly does death mix the fallen. I notice the craved-for spot of the Cardinal and the abhorred place of the Queen, when one longed to linger in the shade of monarchy, and the other earnestly desired to depart from it. Tombs, dead mausoleum of the Cardinal, the life-tomb of the Queen—the room, rather, where she sighed out life.

THE FETTER LOCK.

In England the badge of the horseshoe has been for centuries and still is worn proudly. Here you see cloisters designed after the same style that Edward IV. inaugurated and maintained by his fetter-lock appendage to the royal vestment cloak and collar. Rooms, garden places, ornaments and portions of dress assumed this shape so extensively that all of English art seemed to be brought down to a horseshoe pattern. This being a royal badge will explain the popular taste then as well as now.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS,

And his Views on the Speakership and Presidency.

[Chicago Special.]

Senator Davis, being interviewed on several political questions, reluctantly expressed the opinion that Randall will undoubtedly be elected Speaker without trouble; that the Nationals will form a distinct party; but not a dangerous one, and will refuse to coalesce.

On Presidential matters he is still more reticent, but it is gathered that he believes that Grant will be the nominee, for although he has not the choice of the majority of the people, he will be regarded as a most available and strong man.

He does not seem to have a very high regard for Tilden, either as a person or a candidate, but says the crucial question is whether Thurman can carry Ohio for the Democracy. If not he may hang his harp on the willows. If he succeeds, *nous verrons*.

A Municipal Golgotha.

(N. O. Times.)

The Locust Grove cemeteries—numbers one and two—occupy two squares of ground between Sixth and Seventh, Locust and Willow streets, and front on Sixth street. The neighborhood is comparatively thickly settled, especially on the northern and western sides of the cemeteries. The residents complain of the cemeteries because there constantly arises therefrom an abominable stench, which pervades the atmosphere, forces itself into the dwellings near at hand, and, in addition, attracts swarms of flies, which after feasting in the graveyard, come into the sleeping and dining-rooms of the houses. These cemeteries are the burial-ground of several distinct classes of people; the dead from the parish prison are buried there, the dead from the boys' house of refuge, from the city insane asylum, from the home for the aged and infirm, from the small-pox hospital, and from two or three institutions for the colored people, all the pauper dead of the city, all the dead buried by the two Coroners, all the Coroners' cases and indigent dead from Algiers, and all poor non-Catholic white and colored people whose friends cannot pay for a better place, are there rammed and jammed up together until not an inch of the ground is unoccupied. Thus, it is seen, these two small graveyards are the only places of interment open to the dead of about sixty thousand persons, among whom, for several causes, the mortality is very great.

Yet, although the two yards are filled to the very gates, the interments continue as rapidly as ever. To make room for the new corpses the oldest denizens of this city of the dead must be dug up and used to assist in covering others in turn. It is calculated that in eight or nine months at the farthest, both cemeteries are completely renewed; accordingly, now the time has come for the resurrection of the victims of the late epidemic.

THE WALK ENDED.

The Champion Belt Goes Back to England with Astley's Man.

Rowell Makes 500 Miles and $18,000; Ennis, 475 and $11,600; Harriman, 450 and $8,400.

NEW YORK, March 15.—The last night of the great pedestrian contest equalled, indeed exceeded, the opening night in point both of numbers and enthusiasm. At seven o'clock fully 7,000 people were present. The pedestrians were encouraged by most hearty applause. Ladies waved their handkerchiefs and threw several bouquets at the contestants as they passed along, and the men threw their hats in the air and yelled themselves hoarse. The excitement was something tremendous. Early in the afternoon it was conceded Rowell would take the belt. The interest then was upon Harriman making 450 miles, which was necessary to secure a share of the gate money. Harriman walked very lame and appeared to suffer great pain, but he struggled along gamely and steadily nearer his goal. Ennis was in fine form during the evening and made some very quick miles. He was quite fresh and entirely free from lameness. He made spurt after spurt, both running and walking, and the applause that greeted him was immense.

THE TRIO LINK ARMS.

About 6:30 this evening, Rowell, Harriman and Ennis were all on the track together, and Rowell, overtaking Harriman, linked his right arm and walked around talking with him. The cheering was loud, but when Ennis came along and linked with Harriman on the other side, the applause burst forth in a deafening roar. They marched around arm in arm, and dozens of bouquets were hurled at them. The judges announced that two laps were taken from the score of each man for having received support while going twice around the track.

Ennis completed his 455th mile at 4:23:26, his 460th at 5:38:45; his 465th at 7:32:15. He left the track at 5:39:20 and returned at 6:23:55 and left again at 7:33 for a short rest.

Harriman finished his 435th mile at 3:32:40; his 440th at 4:47:55; his 445th at 7:31:22. It then became certain he would turn his 450th mile and earn his share of the gate money. He left the track at 4:48:30 and took a good rest until 6:14, when he again appeared. He had evidently more friends in the building than the other two. Rowell finished his 481st mile at 4:13:17, and kept on walking and running alternately, finishing his 485th mile at 5:13:44, remaining on the track. At 7:29:30 he had completed his 494th mile.

HARRIMAN COMPLETES 450 MILES.

As Harriman neared his 450th mile and Rowell was closing up his 500th, spectators became perfectly wild with excitement, and as Harriman turned his 450th mile, and great white figures on the blackboard announced the result, a storm of applause seldom heard burst forth and lasted fully ten minutes. He completed his 450 miles at 8:42, and a man had to carry around before him several immense boquets presented by his lady friends. He carried a small American flag over his shoulders, and this incident increased, if that were possible, the enthusiasm.

ROWELL MAKES 500 MILES—WILD EXCITEMENT.

When the figures 500 went up opposite Rowell's name on the blackboard the excitement can scarcely be imagined. This was at three minutes to nine o'clock. Then he put on his ulster, and carrying the American flag over his right shoulder and an immense bouquet in his left hand he marched around the track twice, the Captain of Police on one side and his trainer on the other. The band played "God Save the Queen." Enthusiasm ran high. Rowell then left the track for good with a score of 500 miles. He went at once to the Ashland House, was bathed and rubbed down and went to bed for four hours when he is to be waked up. He was received at the hotel by some twenty ladies and congratulated. He seemed to be a pretty well used up man.

THE CLOSING SCENES.

Harriman completed his 450 miles and 5 laps at 8:45:40, and then he retired from the track for good. He was surrounded by a host of friends, who brought him out of the garden by the Fourth avenue entrance, placed him in a carriage and he was driven to the St. James hotel. He was accompanied by his doctor. The various floral gifts given to Rowell and Harriman were taken to their hotels after them.

Ennis alone remained on the track, and he was walking to win a bet of $1,500. He had backed himself to make 475 miles, and he was determined to win it. He was cheered lustily, the crowd remaining, notwithstanding it was generally known both Rowell and Harriman had left the garden. Ennis continued at a good pace and turned his 470th mile at 8:53:25, and completed 475 miles at 10:00:57. The applause was tremendous, Ennis running his 475th in 6 minutes and 55 seconds, the fastest of the contest. This concluded the great walking match, and the vast crowd slowly dispersed.

When Ennis finished he was enthusiastically cheered, and congratulations were showered on him from all quarters. He then left the building, and was taken to the Putnam House, opposite the garden, where he was warmly received by his wife and a number of friends. After a bath and a rubbing down he retired to his bed.

THE OFFICIAL SCORE

for the match at ten o'clock when it closed was as follows:

Rowell, 500 miles, 180 yards.
Ennis, 475 miles.
Harriman, 450 miles, 3 laps and 140 yards.

The men were off the track during the whole six days as follows:

	Hours.	Minutes.	Seconds.
Rowell	38	42	50
Ennis	36	21	33
Harriman	38	1	21

Total receipts during the contest were $51,000.

At the beginning of the match it was decided $1,000 should be set apart out of the receipts for the man or men who failed to cover 450 miles. O'Leary thus will receive $1,000. The total number of miles made by each each day of the match was as follows:

	Rowell.	Ennis.	Harriman.
First day	110	95	100
Second day	87	78	86
Third day	85	78	84
Fourth day	77	85	55
Fifth day	68	69	65
Sixth day	72	70	60
Total	509	475	450

At 10:30 the lights in the main building of the Garden were turned out, and the great international pedestrian contest for the championship contest of the world was settled for the present.

HEAVY BETTING ON THE RESULT.

According to the statement this morning of a well-known exchange in Barclay street, this has been the fiercest week of betting the country has ever known. The wagers reach colossal figures. He said, in effect, that no contest in the world had probably led to such ventures on a game of chance. He thought it was probable that at least $500,000 had changed hands on Manhattan Island alone. When it is considered that the walking and betting manis had swept the country, it will readily be guessed what vast sums in the aggregate have been won and lost. He said that even the Sayers and Heenan contest did not lead to such an aggregate of wagers.

It is said that whenever Harriman was in his tent he was treated with shocks from an electric battery and that he was further stimulated by liberal supplies of milk-punch and champagne.

THE MEN.

WHO THE CONTESTANTS ARE AND WHAT THEY HAVE DONE HITHERTO.

Charles Rowell, the Englishman, is twenty-five years of age, and was born in Chesterton, Cambridgeshire. He is a boat builder by trade, and has rowed in several boat races. He is compactly built, five feet six inches in height, and weighs 137 pounds. His only record as a six days' walker was that which he made in London in October last, when he scored 469½ miles and came in third. He also served as "coach" for the English university crews. He has made 9½ miles in an hour and 19 miles in one hour and fifty-seven minutes. In October, when he made his six days' record, he defeated Ennis and was beaten by Corkey and Brown. He is more of a runner than a walker, and stakes his chances of winning on his running.

John Ennis is an Irishman, but has lived in Chicago since 1869. He is thirty-seven years old, five feet eight inches in height, and weighs 156 pounds. He first appeared as a pedestrian in 1870. In October, 1875, in Chicago, he met O'Leary in a 100 mile walk for $1,000, and was allowed a start of 10 miles. He succumbed after covering two-thirds of the distance. In January, 1876, he covered 90 miles in 18 hours, 49 minutes. In November, 1877, he met O'Leary again, but broke down with colic. In July last, in Buffalo, he covered 100 miles in 20 hours, and walked 108 miles without rest in 22 hours. Last November he came in fifth in the Astley belt contest in London, making 410 miles.

Charles A. Harriman comes from Haverhill, near Boston, and is the only man of the four who has not a six days' record. He was born in Maine, is twenty-five years old, stands 6 feet ¾ inch and weighs 170 pounds. He first appeared in February, 1878, in the town of Haverhill, in an attempt to beat Henry Vaughan's time of 100 miles in 18 hours, 51 minutes, 35 seconds, which it is claimed he did by about three minutes. Last year he won the thirty-six hours' champion professional belt in this city, covering 160¼ miles in 34 hours, 29 minutes, and with only seventeen minutes' rest during the time. He made the first 100 miles in 19 hours, 36 minutes, 52 seconds without a rest.

Daniel O'Leary was born in Ireland in 1846. He is five feet eight inches in height and weighs 148 pounds. Among his first walks was a journey of 500 miles in May, 1875, at the West Side Rink, in Chicago. He was 153 hours at this task. He then came to New York and defeated Wilson Reid in a twenty miles race, Reid being allowed a liberal start. Next came his notable victory over Weston at the Exposition Building, Chicago, in November, 1875. Weston was beaten by fifty-one miles, O'Leary covering nearly 503 miles in the six days. After several exhibition walks in St. Louis, San Francisco and other places in the West, O'Leary went to England. In November, 1876, he was matched with Peter Crossland, at Manchester, and defeated him. In the next month he walked W. Howes at Cambridge Heath, the match being 300 miles, and was beaten. In February, 1877, he walked a 300-mile match with Crossland at Pomona Palace, Manchester, and was again defeated. In April of the same year he met Weston in the Agricultural Hall, London, and walked in six days 520 miles, Weston making 510 miles. In the beginning of July, 1877, he attempted to walk 520 miles in six days in this city, but, being in poor condition, failed. In November of 1877 O'Leary beat John Ennis in a 100 miles match at the Exposition building, Chicago, and made the first fifty miles in 8 hours, 41 minutes and 30 seconds, and the full distance in 19 hours, 59 minutes and 53 seconds. O'Leary subsequently appeared in several exhibition walks in Cincinnati and other Western cities. He sailed for England in February, 1878, won the belt in March and then returned to this country and defeated Hughes and Campana.

THE OIL TRADE.

Great Changes in Transportation Rules by United Pipe Lines.

Heavy Decline in Oil Anticipated—Important Meeting of Refiners and Producers To-morrow.

(Special Dispatch to The Pittsburgh Post.)

OIL CITY, March 16.—The United Pipe lines will to-morrow morning publish the following notice:

To their Patrons:

On and after Thursday, May 1, 1879, transportation charges will be collected in advance on all acceptances issued or freshened, by United Pipe lines; also, upon all transfer orders deposited for credit, making all oil leaving first hands on and after the above date, pipeage paid instead of unpaid as heretofore. In order to accommodate the trade, exceptions will be made to this rule in cases of contracts for future delivery of pipeage unpaid oil, provided such contracts have been made prior to the date of this notice. All pro rata assessments made to cover losses of oil occurring after April 30, 1879, will be payable in oil, pipeage paid.

Per order of Executive Committee.
(Signed) E. HOPKINS,
General Manager.

This matter is of the greatest importance to all persons connected with the oil business, as it will make an apparent difference of twenty cents per barrel in the value of oil now above ground. A big decline in the market is expected. It causes much excitement in oil circles. A committee of eighteen of the most prominent oil producers in the oil country leave this city to-morrow for New York to hold a meeting on Tuesday with refiners in furtherance of the schems to form a coalition of refining and producing interests. The results are awaited eagerly by the oil trade.

The Electric Light of the British Museum.

(Boston Advertiser.)

The experiment of lighting by electricity has been tried with a good degree of success upon the great reading-room of the British Museum. Heretofore the risks of fire from the ordinary means of lighting have prevented the trustees from opening at all in the evening. The eight lights with which the present experiment is tried are estimated to be equal to 4,800 candles, and are fed by a Jablochkoff candle burning for an hour and a half. These eight candles may be "put out" and relighted one by one at will; and when all are lighted they are said to give a remarkably fine effect to the great apartment. The engine, working a double "Gramme" machine, generating the electric current by induction, is in a small building outside of the museum. The visitors the first night speak of the light as very satisfactory.

Englishman and American Lady.

[London Examiner.]

This same most charming American maiden also told me that a number of gentlemen were in the habit of visiting her—an assertion which, I think, would have staggered most English mothers, but did not seem to affect her American one at all; on the contrary, Mrs. Hudson appeared quite pleased. But as the daughter was telling me that she had much enjoyed a dance on the previous night, and had been "real pleased" at the way English people did it, but was very tired, I suggested that she had perhaps better go to bed. This, it seems, was a grievous solecism; for Mrs Hudson pulled up very short with the remark, "I'd have you know, *Sir*, that American *ladies* don't go to bed, they retire."

HANGMAN'S DAY.

Six Men Swung Into Eternity Including a Chinaman.

None of the Doomed Men Make a Confession.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 14.—Chinaman Ah Ben was hanged at Marysville to-day for the murder of John McDaniels at Marysville Park last November. He is believed to have committed several other murders but made no confession.

Eugene Laveny, *alias* Archie Brown, and James Johnson, was hanged at Portland to-day for the murder of Louis Joseph last August.

BOSTON, March 14.—William H. Devlin was hanged at Lowell to-day, for the murder of his wife and infant child December 8, 1877. Just before the execution Devlin said: "I thank all my friends for their kindness to me. I recommend all my friends to abstain from rum, and I recommend my soul to God."

CONCORD, N. H., March 14.—John Q. Pinkham was hanged to-day for the murder of Mrs. Marian Berry, near Durham January 9th, 1877.

WINDSOR, Vt., March 14.—The execution of Henry Gravelin, was delayed by the Sheriff till between 3:30 and 4 P. M., for a possible reprieve which not coming, he was hanged. Gravelin asserted his innocence in strong terms and said: "I feel as though I had been robbed and murdered and lied into my grave. I am going out of this world forgiven, and I hope the Lord will forgive my trespasses as I forgive those who trespass against me." His arms and legs were then pinioned and the drop fell, the neck being broken instantly.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—A Pueblo, Colorado, dispatch says: "Victor Muns was hanged here to-day for the murder of Louis Rosconor in October, 1877. The murder was committed to obtain Rosconor's wife and property. The prisoner declared his innocence at the gallows. His neck was broken and he died without a struggle."

TILDEN IN GOOD TRIM.

His Physical Condition Improved, and That Barrel Enlarged.

[N. Y. correspondence Philadelphia Times.]

For a man who, according to his enemies, is broken up and down and broken crosswise, broken, as it were, all to smash, Mr. Tilden seems to bear up pretty well. And if (recalling one of the humors of the last campaign) he still keeps his money in barrels, then the coopering business must have been pretty good in Gramercy park this past year, for it is currently believed that in that period Mr. Tilden has headed up more than a million dollars made from the rise in value of his New York elevated railroad stock. Three years ago the New York road had in operation only one line, that from the Battery up Greenwich street and Ninth avenue to Fifty-ninth street. It was single-tracked, trains were run at long intervals, the travel was light, only Irish dividends were paid, and you could scarcely give away the stock. Two years ago the company began the construction of a double track on the same route, which was finished about a year ago. This much more than doubled the travel, and though it was too far over on the west side of town, its increased carrying capacity drew public attention and patronage, the figures began to show something to the good and the stock went up to about 72, but was slow of sale at that figure, and nobody gave much thought to it anyway. But Mr. Tilden, who is one of that very select circle of men whose foresight is as good as there hindsight, never let go of the immense block he held. The Metropolitan railroad went into operation up Sixth avenue. The traffic was enormous. Then the New York road built its line, double-tracked, up Third avenue. At certain hours it can't begin to carry the people who want to ride, and its receipts exceed the imagination of its projectors. A month ago the stock had risen to 142, which is about the present figure, and Mr. Tilden was $1,000,000 richer. Cyrus W. Field is generally credited with a like amount of profit.

Mr. Tilden is around attending to business as usual and may sometimes be found at the office of the New York Elevated Railroad company, but oftener at his house in Gramercy park. He rides out almost every day on horseback, though he does not repeat his memorable ride of one day late in the last campaign, when he rode down the Bowery and into the swamp, as the region back of Printing-house square, where the leather dealers' warehouses are, is known. His health is about what it has been for the last ten years. If there has been any change, it has doubtless been for the worse, though he is a tough old man yet. It was observed by those who sat near him at the Potter sub-committee's late investigation in this city that whenever he raised his left arm his hand trembled perceptibly, but still the man who can sit on a horse and guide it through the streets of a city is not exactly in a condition that would lead the average undertaker to contemplate him with any great glee.

In this neighborhood nobody doubts that Tilden will strive for the next Democratic nomination, and the number of those who doubt that he will get it is diminishing daily, and the ranks of those who think he would be elected are constantly increasing. There is one curious feature of the Tilden talk, which is that men are very savagely for him or very bitterly against him, and the expression is commonly heard that should it be Grant on one side and Tilden on the other, the campaign would be one of unparalleled energy and desperation.

MORE LYNCHING.

A Tramp Summarily Disposed of in Newport, Ky.

CINCINNATI, March 16.—There has been considerable excitement at Newport, Ky., all day to-day, caused by the arrest of Peter Klein, the tramp who outraged Mrs. Truesdale a few days since. A crowd has been in the neighborhood of the jail all day, but no demonstration was made until after six o'clock this evening, when about twenty-five men marched through Monmouth street to jail, overpowered the jailor, knocked down two policemen and the Mayor, secured Klein and marched off. He was taken to Mrs. Truesdale's house and identified by her. He was then taken to the woods and undoubtedly hung, although at this time the body has not been found.

The Properties of the Loadstone

are said to be to attract everything to itself, and historians and metaphysicians ascribe to it wonderful virtues. There is in the qualities which compose Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure more potency than even in the loadstone itself, for while it attracts and converts the food that you eat into good chyle, out of which good blood can be made, it at the same time drives out all other doors of the human body all the worn out and peccant matters which from day to-day accumulate in the human system, and thus renders every avenue clean and subservient to the uses of the animal economy. It is by this wonder-working power that Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure is so rapid in curing coughs and consumption and the various diseases of the lungs and throat. It is a cheap medicine, and you can fill a dozen 25-cent bottles of the so-called cough medicines, with the additional advantage that it is a dozen times as efficacious. Dr Keyser, 240 Penn Avenue. d&W

THE Rev. Dr. Edward Eggleston has dramatized the second part of the "Pilgrim's Progress," and will produce it next week in the school room attached to his church.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.

Strong Testimony from Honorable George Starr as to the Power of Radway's Ready Relief in a Case of Sciatic Rheumatism.

No. 3 VAN NESS-PLACE, New York.
DR. RADWAY: With me, your Relief has worked wonders. For the last three years I have had frequent and severe attacks of sciatica, sometimes extending from the lumbar regions to my ankles, and, at times, in both lower limbs.

During the time I have been afflicted I have tried almost all the remedies recommended by wise men and fools, hoping to find relief, but all proved to be failures.

I have tried various kinds of baths, manipulations, outward applications of liniments, too numerous to mention, and prescriptions of the most eminent physicians, all of which failed to give me relief.

Last September, at the urgent request of a friend (who had been afflicted as myself), I was induced to try your remedy. I was then suffering fearfully with one of my old turns. To my surprise and delight, the first application gave me ease, after bathing and rubbing the parts affected, leaving the limb in a warm glow, created by the Relief. In a short time the pain passed entirely away, although I have slight periodical attacks approaching a change of weather. I know now how to cure myself, and feel quite master of the situation. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF is my friend. I never travel without a bottle in my valise.

Yours truly, GEO. STARR.

RHEUMATISM,
NEURALGIA,
DIPHTHERIA
INFLUENZA,
SORE THROAT,
DIFFICULT BREATHING
RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES
BY RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

For headache, whether sick or nervous; rheumatism, lumbago, pains and weakness in the back, spine or kidneys; pains around the liver, pleurisy, swellings of the joints, pains in the bowels, heartburn and pains of all kinds, chilblains and frostbites, Radway's Ready Relief will afford immediate ease, and its continued use for a few days effect a permanent cure. Price 50 cents.

R. R. R.

RADWAY'S
Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS IN

From One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

AFTER READING THIS ADVERTISEMENT NEED ONE SUFFER WITH PAIN.

Radway's
Ready Relief
IS A
CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

IT WAS THE FIRST AND IS THE

Only Pain Remedy

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Cream of the Court Proceedings of a Week.

Important Trials and Decisions in the Allegheny County Courts.

During the past six days the most important case before the Quarter Sessions Court was that of the Commonwealth against John Harrison, *alias* Wm. O'Neil, *alias* "Dublin Jack," indicted for the murder of Michael Daly, *alias* John Garrity. Jack, as was stated in our last issue, was accused of having struck the fatal blow with a knife in a Wood street dive. He was convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary. The Common Pleas and United States Courts furnished nothing new of more than passing interest to the public. The more important cases before the several Courts will be found below:

HE GOT $1,000 DAMAGES.

A rather peculiar case for damages was tried in the Common Pleas Court No. 1. It was a suit between Cecratus Gadd and the Connellsville Railroad Company. Gadd was employed as a brakeman on the road, and in the summer of 1875 had several of his fingers injured so that they had to be amputated, and he now brings suit against the company to recover damages for alleged negligence in the management of its machinery and rolling stock. The accident happened on the Mt. Pleasant brauch, while the plaintiff was endeavoring to couple an engine to a freight car. He produced testimony showing that the throttle valve of the engine leaked, that the engine was generally out of repair, and that this was the cause of the mishap. The defense claimed that there was carelessness on the part of the plaintiff, which contributed to the accident. The case is one of great interest to railroad companies and brakemen. The plaintiff was awarded $1,000 damages.

THE ALLOCATUR REFUSED.

Intelligence was received in the city on Friday that the Supreme Court has refused the special *allocatur*, application for which was made soon after W. T. Scott and Jos Rousch, two of the Seventh Ward Election officers were convicted for ballot-box stuffing. There is now no hope for the release of the prisoners, except through the Board of Pardons. They were each sentenced for one year's imprisonment in jail. Joseph Crown, who suddenly disappeared just before the sentence was imposed on Scott and Rousch, is still at liberty.

VERDICT FOR $77,000.

A verdict for $77,471 84 was rendered in the Common Pleas No. 1 in the case of John S. Scully, for use of First National Bank of Pittsburgh vs. S. S. Fowler's administrator, with notice to Wm. Vankirk, terre tenant. This was a suit on a mortgage.

DAMAGES AWARDED.

Charles Duggan, who sued the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for $5,000 damages, was awarded $100 in the Common Pleas Court No. 2. The plaintiff claimed that during May, 1877, he purchased from the company for $25 a mileage book, or 1,000 mile ticket, entitling him to ride on all regular passenger trains on the main line between Tyrone and Pittsburgh, and on branches and connections specified, and to get off and on trains at any stopping place. The book contained 1,000 coupons, and for every mile traveled one coupon would be detached, or, at the end of the journey, the gross amount traveled would be taken off. The plaintiff further claimed that on August 7th, 1878, he boarded the fast line at Tyrone to go to Altoona. When the conductor came and demanded fare, he handed him the book which still contained 62 coupons at that time. The conductor kept the book and refused to return it. The book at that time, continues the plaintiff, was worth to him $200, and that the conductor by keeping it intended to damage him by holding him up to the passengers and stopping in a lonely place that he was trying "to beat his fare." The jury awarded him $100 as above stated.

QUESTION OF RESPONSIBILITY.

The case of an indigent woman named Mary Nye caused some discussion in the Quarter Sessions Court. The woman's husband lives at Coal Bluff, Washington county, but she seems to own no great allegiance to him. She was arrested in Allegheny city some time ago, and confessed to Mayor Megraw that she was a confirmed opium eater, and was sent to jail and thence to the poorhouse. The question which arose out of her case was whether the city or county should take charge of her, and the Court fixed next Saturday for the argument, when the County Attorney will be present. Superintendent Braun desires that the case be definitely settled so that the responsibility of the county and city may be defined. A similar question subsequently arose in the case of Abe Abrams, another pauper.

HOW HE WAS FOOLED.

Oscar Pickle, a young man about twenty-three years of age, about six months since dared a young and pretty factory girl to marry him. She consented, and they waltzed off to a 'Squire's office and were spliced. Pickle then persuaded his bride to cease work; in fact he went so far as to threaten to shoot her if she worked again. So she "loafed" for eight weeks and received only $10 50 from him since last June, the time of the marriage. Pickle is earning three dollars a week and his board. The Court ordered him to pay his wife $1 50 a week.

COOPED.

Some days ago a colored man named J. R. Morton, was arrested in Allegheny on suspicion of having robbed a number of hen roosts in the Eleventh ward. He was called up for a hearing before Mayor Megraw, when he confessed the crime. In default of bail he was committed, and while lingering in the bastile, the Grand Jury found a true bill against him. The case was called up in the Quarter Sessions, and Morton plead guilty. Judge Kirkpatrick then sentenced him to the Penitentiary for a term of three years. Upon imposing the sentence he said it was not too severe, as the prisoner was known to be an inveterate thief. He has already served a term of fourteen months in the Workhouse.

IMPORTANT TO BENEFICIAL SOCIETIES.

William Knecht, a member of the St. Alphonsus Beneficial Society, was taken sick some time ago, and was in consequence confined to his bed. He demanded the weekly allowance which the society pays members in distress, and this was refused, as the officers of the society claimed that he had been seen drunk during the time he claimed to have been sick, and that he had told the officers of another society to which he belonged that he was well enough to be out long before he left the sick room. At a meeting of the society Knecht was formally expelled, and he then brought the matter up in Common Pleas No. 1. He asked for an injunction restraining the society from expelling him, and this the Court granted, and ordered the society to reinstate Knecht.

You Can Be Happy

If you will stop all of your extravagant and wrong notions in doctoring yourself and families with expensive doctors or humbug cure-alls, that do harm sure, and use only nature's simple remedies for all your ailments—you will be wise, well and happy, and save great expenses. The greatest remedy for this, the great, wise and good will tell you, is Hop Bitters—believe it. See "Proverbs" in another column.

mh22:2:W

NEW ORLEANS, February 20th, 1879.

The undersigned certifies that he held for collection for account of R. H. C. Mitchell, Mitchellsburgh, Ky., through I. W. Proctor, cashier Central National Bank, Danville, Ky., whole ticket No. 47,018, single number, "Class B," in the Louisiana State Lottery, which drew the First Capital Prize of Thirty Thousand dollars, on Tuesday, February 11th, 1879; said ticket having cost the sum of Two Dollars at the office of the Company at New Orleans, being sent through correspondence addressed to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box 692, New Orleans, La., and that the amount was promptly paid by a check on the Louisiana National Bank, on presentation of the ticket at the office of the Company.

E. B. SHOSTE,
Exchange and Discount Clerk.
Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, La.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, Broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penna. R. R.	34¾	34¾	3,565
Reading	12¾	12¾	908
Pitts., Titus. & Buf.	4¼	4¾	....
Lehigh Valley	34¾	35¼	315
United Cos. of N. J.	138	138½	....
Central Trans.	43	44	....
Allegheny Val. 7-30s.	112	113	....
Pitts., Cin. & St. L.	100	100¼	....
Northern Pacific	8¼	8¾	120
Do preferred	27¼	27½	106

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Governments weak and lower, except '67s and '68s, which are steady. Railroad bonds active. State securities dull; Louisiana consols 2¾ per cent. higher.

Stocks were weak during the morning under the influence of stringent money, and declined ¼@2¼ per cent., Northwest common leading the downward movement. In the afternoon, however, a much easier money market brought in some good buyers, and speculation became firmer, with final dealings at an advance of ¼@1¼ per cent., granger and coal shares developing the most strength.

Transactions aggregated 153,000 shares, of which 22,000 were Erie, 4,000 Lake Shore, 4,000 Wabash, 32,000 Northwest common, 9,500 preferred, 10,000 St. Paul common, 2,500 preferred, 24,000 Lackawanna, 11,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Western Union and 44,400 St. Louis and San Francisco.

Close—Money active at 5@7 per cent., closing at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange—Bankers' bills weak at 486½; sight exchange on New York 489.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup '81	106	New 4 per cts.	99¼
5-20s '67, new	102¾	10-40s	101¼
5-20s '68	102¾	10-40s coup	101¼
New 5s	104¼	Currency 6s	121½
New 4½s	104½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	34	Virginia, old	32
Tennessee, new	25¾	Missouri 6s	104¼
Virginia, new	32		

STOCKS.

W. U. Tel.	104¼	C., C., C. & I.	41
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	87¼
Do. pref.	35	Rock Island	130
Pacific Mail	12¾	St. Paul	38¾
Mariposa	3	Do. pref.	82¾
Do. pref.	4½	Wabash	19
Adams Ex.	165½	Ft. Wayne	105
Fargo Ex.	100¾	Terre Haute	2¾
American Ex.	49	Do. pref.	6
U. S. Express	47¼	C. & A.	79
N. Y. Central	114¾	Do. pref.	108
Erie	24¾	O. & M.	10¾
Do. pref.	47¼	Del. & Lack.	46¾
Harlem	150	A. & P. Tel.	37
Michigan C'l	86¾	Mo. Pacific	1¼
Panama	128	B. & Q.	112
Union Pacific	73	H. & St. Joe.	15¾
Lake Shore	70¾	Do. pref.	43¾
Illino's Central	80¾	Cent. Pacific	108¾
C. & P.	90¾	Union	108¾
N W C.	55¾	Land Grants	111
Do. pref.	85¾	Sinking Fund	107¾
Canada South'n	69¾		

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, March 17.—Consols for money, 96 13-16; Railroad bonds—Illinois Central, 83½; Pennsylvania Central, 35¾; Reading, 13; Erie, 25¾; preferred, 45¼. United States bonds—5-20's. of '67, 103¾; 10-40's 103¾; new 5's, 106¾; 4½'s, 107¼; 4's 101¼.

Amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England £350,000.

Tallow—35s.

PARIS, March 19.—Rentes, 113f 55c.

LIVERPOOL, March 19.—Cotton stronger at 5 9-16@5¾d; sales, 12,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000 bales; American, 9,500 bales. Beef—Prime mess, 72s. Bacon—Long clear, 28s; short clear, 29s.

British Grain Trade.

LONDON, March 19.—The *Mark Lane Express* says: The stronger tone of London and Provincial exchanges has further developed business, which is marked by a gradual improving tendency. Prices for all sound qualities of home grown wheat have steadily advanced, and values are again quoted at a shilling per quarter higher. The generally improving state of trade is largely felt in foreign wheat, of which imports into London amounted to only 16,060 quarters. Several varieties, particularly Indian, met with ready sale at a shilling per quarter advance. Prices are upheld by legitimate action of supply and demand, untrammelled by the fictitious support of speculative enterprise. Maize has been steadily declining until prices reached a point seldom touched. This appears to have been due mainly to the continuance of large supplies both from America and Danube. It has been difficult to find buyers. Oats have likewise receded six pence to a shilling per quarter for all varieties. Barley has maintained recent values, with dull trade for both malting and grinding descriptions. Sales of English wheat were 51,834 quarters at 39s. 7d., against 32,298 quarters at 49s. 6d. during the corresponding period the previous year. The imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending March 8th were 935,557 cwt. wheat, and 263,235 cwt. flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 19, 1879.

The markets to-day were firmer, and with few exceptions prices are tending upward. Transactions were above the average, and if the fine weather continues we may look for better markets.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified and are prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Good qualities of apples are scarce, but the medium are not so much in demand. Butter remains the same, the demand being good for the higher grades, but poor for the lower qualities. Eggs continue weak, owing to increased arrivals. Potatoes also weaker for the same cause.

APPLES—Choice, $1 75@2 00; medium $1 25@1 50; small and inferior, $75c@$1 00.

APPLE BUTTER—℔ gal 40@45c.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 55@1 65; medium, $1 50@1 55; mixed, $1 25@1 50.

BUTTER—Choice roll in tubs, 18@20c; prime, 12@15c; common, 6@10c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 11@12c; Limberger, 11@12¼c; prime Ohio factory, 8½@9c, jobbing; 8@8¼c, wholesale; New York Goshen 8½@9c.

CIDER—Choice, $4 00@4 50 ℔ bbl; crab apple, $7 00@8 00; sand refined $7@8.

COUNTRY LARD—℔ lb., 6@7c.

CRANBERRIES—Choice Eastern, $9 00@9 50.

EGGS—Strictly fresh, 15@16c ℔ dozen.

HOMINY—$2 85 ℔ bbl.; $3 00 ℔ bbl. jobbing.

HONEY—California, 15c; Domestic, 14@15c; Strained, 10@12c.

MAPLE SYRUP—Gallon jugs, 90c@$1 00; in kegs, 80@85c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $3 00@3 50 ℔ bushel; Shellbarks, $1 75@2 00; Walnuts, 40@50c.

ONIONS—$2 75@3 25 ℔ bbl; onion sets, $3 00@3 50.

POTATOES—Peerless, from store, 70@75c; Peachblows and Early Rose, from store, 80@85c. Sweet potatoes—Jerseys, $2 75@3 00.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, ℔ lb., 12@13c; Ducks, 11@12c; Turkeys, 15@16c; Geese, 40@50c each; live chickens, 60@70c per pair.

SEEDS—Clover from store, $4 00@4 25; Timothy, $1 30@1 45 for Pennsylvania; $1 45@1 60 for western; Mammoth Cloverseed, $4 75@5 00; Flax, $1 30@1 32.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

The grain trade remains quiet and unchanged. Receipts of wheat are larger and prices are weaker. Corn is in fair supply with a good demand. Oats are weaker owing to a lighter demand. Flour moderately active.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures: Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 03@1 05. Corn—Prime yellow ear, 40@41c; mixed 38@39c; prime yellow shelled, 40@41c; mixed 38@39c.

Oats—Prime white, 28@29c; mixed 26@27c.

Barley—Spring 65@75c; fall 85@95c. Rye—55@57c ℔ bushel.

FLOUR—Wisconsin $5 00@5 25; Minnesota extra $5 25@5 50; choice amber and white wheat $5 75@6 00; prime red winter do. $5 25@5 50; fancy St. Louis $6 00@7 50; fancy patents $7 50@8 50; rye $3 25@3 50; buckwheat $2 25@2 75 ℔ cwt.

CORNMEAL—50c ℔ bushel.

OATMEAL—$4 65@4 75 ℔ barrel; $2 50@2 75 ℔ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $8 00@10 00 ℔ ton; prime timothy baled, $9 50@10 00; prairie $8 00@9 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ℔ ton, $12 00@13 00; middlings, brown, $13 00@14 00; middlings, white, $16 00@17 00; chopped feed, $16 00@17 00; corn meal, ℔ ton, $19 00@20 00.

Groceries and Provisions.

There is not much new to note in the grocery market. Both sugars and coffees are firmer with an upward tendency. Other articles in the grocery line are also improving. Provisions improving.

GROCERIES—Following are the revised quotations:

Coffees—Fancy Rio, 18c; choice Rio, 17c; prime Rio, 16c; good Rio, 13c; ordinary Rio, 11¼c; Java, in bulk, 25@26c.

Roasted Coffees—Rio, in papers, 15@17¼c; Rio, in bulk, 12@16¼c; Java, in papers, 29@30c; Java, 27@32c.

Sugars—Standard A, 8¾c; Prairie B, 7¾c; extra white C, 7¾c; refined yellows, 6¼@7¼c; molasses do. 5¾@6¾c; New Orleans, 6 (9¼c; cut loaf, 9¼c; crushed, 9¼c; powdered, 9¼c; granulated, 8¾c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 40c; prime maple, flavored, 38c; choice sugar syrup, 35c; prime sugar syrup, 35c; good sugar syrup, 32c; good molasses syrup, 28c; black molasses, 24c; strictly prime New Orleans molasses, 35c; choice New Orleans molasses 40c; good, 33c.

Teas—Young Hyson, 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c; Japan, 25@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 45c; allspice, 18@20c; cassia, 25@32c; nutmegs, 85c@$1 00; pepper, 15@16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7¼c; good, 7c.

Soda—Bi-carb in kegs, 3¼@3½c; do. assorted papers, 5¾c; do. assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 6¼@8c; corn starch, 7½@8¾c.

Candles — Star, full weight, 12c; stearine, 10c; mould, 10c.

PROVISIONS—Extra s. c. hams, average 18 lbs and upwards, 8c; do 14 to 18 lbs, 8¼c; do. 14 lbs and under, 8¾c; do. extra s. c. shoulders, 5½c; breakfast bacon, 7¼c; dried beef, extra sugar cured 12c; do. do. knuckles and round 14c; do. do. all flats, 10½c; bacon shoulders, 4¾c; do. clear rib sides, 6c; do. clear sides, 6¼c; ham sausage, 6¾c; mess pork per bbl, $11 00; do. do. short cut family, 40 to 45 pieces in barrels, $11 00; lard, prime leaf in tierces, 7½c; do. do. in half bbls., 7¾c; do. do. in buckets, 8¾c; do. refined in tierces, 7¼c; do. do. in half bbls, 8c; do. do. in buckets, 8½c; do. in 3-lb pails, 10c; do. in 5-lb pails, 9¾c; do. in 6-lb pails, 9½c; pigs feet in kegs, $1 50; do. in half bbls, $3 00.

Miscellaneous.

BEESWAX—℔ lb, 30@33c.

BROOM CORN—Extra choice Hurl, 5c; good do, red tipped, 4½c; extra carpet brush, 4½@4¾c; choice brush to work up, 4@4¼c; good do, 3¾@4c; choice stalk, braid or covers, 4@4¼c; good covers and insiding, 3¾@4c; common and inferior, 3@3¼c; crooked, 2@3c.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 ℔ cans, ℔ doz, 95c@1 10; raspberries, do. $1 25; strawberries, do, $1 00@1 15; gooseberries, do, $1 25; pine apples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, do, peaches, 3 ℔ cans ℔ doz, $2 15@2 40; tomatoes, do, $1 00; corn, do, $1 60@1 37. Pickles, bbls, $5 40; half do, $3 50.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 4@5c; peeled do, prime, 9@10c; sliced apples, 4@5c; new quarters, 2¾@3c; old crop, 1¾@1¾c; dried raspberries, 29@30c; dried blackberries, 7@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 8@10c; pitted cherries, 18@20c.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity ℔ lb, 50@55c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Ex. No. 1 mess mackerel, ℔ bbl, $25 00; No. 1 shore mackerel, $17 00; No. 1 bay mackerel, $17 00; No. 2 large mackerel, $9 50; No. 3 large mackerel, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackerel, $6 00; No. 3 small mackerel, $4 50; split Labrador herring, $7 00; splitshore do, $6 50; round shore do, $6 00; whitefish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout do, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00@2 15; lake herring, $1 90; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do. $4 50; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $4 25; boneless hake, $4 00; halibut (smoked) ℔ lb, 8c; No. 1 herring ℔ box, 28c; scaled herrings, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

HOPS—7@10c ℔ lb for prime '77s.

OILS—Extra lard oil 56c; No. 1 do, 49c; No. 2 do, 45c; natural lubricating, 20c; prepared residuum, $5 00; common do, clean $4 00; sperm signal, 50c; white miners' lard oil, 53c; yellow do, 52c. Benzine 8c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 65; London layers, $2 25; Muscatels, $2 00; mat raisins, $3 40 ℔ mat; Valentia raisins, 7¼c ℔ lb; Suitanas, 9¾@12¼c. Dates, 7½c ℔ lb. Currants, 4¼@4¾c. Citron, 18c. Prunes, 5¾@6c. Almonds—Langocued, 24c; do. shelled, 45c; do. Sicily, 40c; do. Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12¾c. Smyrna figs, new, 14c. Brazil nuts, 8c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 9c. Oranges, ℔ case, $5 50@6 25. Lemons—Messina, $3 00@3 50. Cocoanuts, $3 00@5 50 ℔ 100.

RAGS—Cotton, white, ℔ lb, 4@4½c; cotton, mixed, 1¾c; woolen, ¼c.

TALLOW—City, 7c; country; 5½@6¼c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO — The latest revised quotations are as follows: Standard brands bright, 47@55c; do. mahogany, 54@55c; do. dark, 40@45c; Louisville navy, 47@55c; Richmond brands, 43@52c; bright cavendish, 54@55c; bright twist, 58@68c; natural leaf, 58@75c; fine cut, 32@44c; cut and dry, 32@44c, granulated smoking, 40@50c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, March 19, 1879.

Crude was somewhat firmer and prices rose slightly. Refined dull.

CRUDE.

United, 83@83¾c; shipment, $1 03¾.

REFINED.

Philadelphia, 9¼@9¼c; New York, 9c; Pittsburgh, f. o. b., 9c.

OIL BARRELS.

Country, 85@90c; city, $1 00@1 03.

DISPATCHES.

[By Associated Press.]

TITUSVILLE, March 19.—Market quiet and dull at 81¾c bid.

OIL CITY, March 19.—Market quiet and steady at 82½c bid for old.

PARKERS, March 19.—Market firm at 83½c, divide above bid.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, MARCH 19.—Cotton dull at 9⅞@10c; futures strong. Flour nominally unchanged; receipts, 11,000 bushels. Wheat dull, weak and lower; receipts 149,000 bushels; rejected spring 76@78c; No. 3 spring 95c in store; ungraded 96½c@$1 02½; ungraded winter red $1 05@1 14; No. 3 do $1 09; No. 2 do $1 15@1 15½. No. 1 do $1 15¾@1 15½; ungraded amber $1 10@1 10½; No. 2 amber $1 11@1 11½; ungraded white $1 12@1 12½. No. 2 do $1 10½; No. 1 do sales 32,000 bushels at $1 12¾@1 13; extra do sales 400 bushels at $1 14. Rye 61c. Barley dull and nominal. Malt dull and nominal. Corn moderate business; receipts, 75,000 bushels; ungraded do 40@45¾c; No. 3 do 42½@43¾c; steamer 43½@43¾; No. 2, 44¾@44½c; old do 45¼@45¾c; round yellow 45c; yellow western 46c. Oats quiet and unchanged; receipts, 49,000 bushels; western mixed 31½@32c; white western 32½@33c. Hay steady and unchanged. Hops nominally unchanged. Coffee quiet and steady: Rio cargoes, 10¾@14½c; job lots, 10¾@16c. Sugar dull; refining fair to good at 6¼@6½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice—demand fair and market firm. Petroleum steady; United 81¾@83¾c; crude 7¾@8¾c; refined, 9c. Tallow steady at 6½@6 9-16c. Rosin firm at $1 35@1 40. Turpentine dull at 29¼c asked. Eggs firmer; western, 21@22c. Pork weak; mess $9 37½@9 50, old; $10 60@10 75 for new. Beef firm; extra India mess, $18 00@21 00; family mess, $13 50@14 00. Lard weak; prime steam $6 62½@6 65. Cutmeats steady; long clear $5 37½; short clear $5 62½. Butter steady; western 6@29c. Cheese weak; western, 2@9c. Whisky steady at $1 06¼. Leather steady and in fair demand; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande, light, middle and heavy weights, 19@21c. Metals—Manufactured copper steady and in fair demand; market firm; Ingot lake $15 87½@16 00. Pig iron in fair demand and market firm; Scotch $22 50@24 00; American $15 00@18 50; Russia sheeting $10 50@10 75. Nails—Cut $2 10@2 15; clinch $3 65@4 40. Wool firm and unchanged; domestic fleece 27@39c; pulled 18@37c; unwashed 10@25c.

Chicago—MARCH 19.—Flour dull; spring extras, $3 25@4 50; do Minnesota, $4 75; low grades, $2 00@2 75. western patent, $5 00@6 00; Minnesota, $5 50@8 00; winter extras, $4 25@5 69. Wheat in fair demand, but at lower rates and weak; No. 2 red winter, $1 01; No. 2 Chicago spring, fresh, 90½c regular; 88¾c cash; 89¼c April; 93¾@93¾c May; No. 3 do. 80¾c; rejected, 66@ 66½c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; fresh 34c regular, 32c asked cash and April; 35¾@36c May; 36c bid June. Oats dull, weak and lower at 21¾@21¾c cash and April; 25¼c May; 25¼c June. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley steady at 75@78c. Pork active, but lower and weak at $10 10 cash and April; $10 00@10 12½ May; $10 25 June. Lard active, but weak and lower at $6 45 cash and April; $6 50 May; $6 57½ June. Bulkmeats active and lower at $3 80@5 00@5 25. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 04. Receipts—Flour, 17,000 barrels; wheat, 79,000 bushels; corn, 65,000 bushels; oats, 44,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, 75,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 barrels; wheat, 61,000 bushels; corn, 108,500 bushels; oats, 53,000 bushels; rye, 3,500 bushels; barley 2,500 bushels.

Close—Wheat dull and lower; 88¼c April; 93¼c bid May. Corn easier but not quotably lower. Oats quiet and weak. Pork firmer and advanced 2½@5c. Lard strong and higher; $6 50 April; $6 57½ May.

New Orleans—MARCH 19.—Cotton strong; middling 9¾c; low middling 9¾c; good ordinary 9¼c; net receipts, 1,000 bales; gross, 2,594 bales; exports to Great Britain, 24,024 bales; continent, 4,501 bales; channel, 1,891; coastwise, 4,076 bales; sales, 7,000 bales; stock, 234,351 bales. Flour quiet but firm; superfine, $3 00; XX $3 75@4 00; XXX $4 25@4 75; high grades, $5 25@5 87½. Corn scarce and firm; white 45½c; choice yellow 46c. Oats quiet and weak at 35¼@37c. Cornmeal quiet and weak at $2 40@2 50. Hay dull; ordinary quoted at $10 00; prime $12 00; choice $16 00@17 00. Pork—Demand fair and prices higher; old $9 50; new $11 00@11 12½. Lard quiet; tierce, $6 50@7 50; keg $7 05@7 75. Bulkmeats scarce and firm; shoulders, loose, 4c; packed 4¼c; clear rib, 4¾@4¾c; clear, 4¾@5c. Bacon—demand fair and market firm; shoulders, 4¾c; clear rib, 5¾c; clear 5¾@6c. Sugar cured hams scarce and firm at 9@10c. Whisky steady; western rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee dull; jobbing, ordinary to prime 10¾@16c. Sugar steady; inferior to good common 4¾@5¾c; common to good common 5¼@5¾c; yellow clarified 6¼@7¼c. Molasses quiet; fermenting 20@28c; common 22@23c; fair 24@26c. Rice quiet, Louisiana ordinary to choice 5¾@6¾c. Bran steady at 80c. Sight exchange on New York par. Sterling 489.

St. Louis—MARCH 19.—Cotton firm and unchanged; middling 9¼c; sales 1,100 bales; receipts 500 bales; shipments 100 bales; stock 26,000 bales. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall $1 02¾ cash; $1 01¾ April; $1 03¾@1 02¾ May; $1 01¼ June; No. 3 do 98c. Corn opened strong and higher and closed at inside prices; No. 2 mixed 32¼@32¼c cash; 32¼c March; 32¾@32¾c April; 33¼@33¾c May; 34¼@34½c June. Oats—Market dull and prices a shade lower; No. 2, 26c cash; 25½c bid April. Rye dull at 48c. Barley steady and unchanged; prime to choice 50@70c. Whisky steady at $1 04. Provisions opened firm and better but closed dull and lower to sell. Pork jobbed at $10 15@10 30. Dry salt cribs $4 85@4 90; clear $4 95@5 00; boxed shoulders sold at $3 75@3 82½; bacon cribs $5 40; clear $5 50. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 22,000 bushels; corn, 29,000 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels; rye, 4,000 bushels; barley, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 35,000 bushels; corn, 132,000 bushels; oats, 12,000 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels; barley, none.

Cincinnati — MARCH 19.—Cotton in good demand and prices a shade higher at 9¾c. Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat steady with a fair demand; red and white, $1 00@1 05. Corn—Demand good and tending upward at 36@37c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm at 27@30c. Rye steady with a fair demand at 56c. Barley quiet but firm; No. 2 fall $1 00@1 03. Pork—Demand fair and market firm at $10 00@10 25. Lard inactive; steam $6 40. Bulkmeats quiet; shoulders $3 65 cash; $3 80 seller May; short rib $4 85 cash; $4 90 seller April; short clear held at $5 00. Bacon—Demand fair and market firm at $4 25, $5 50@$5 75. Whisky quiet at $1 02. Butter dull and unchanged; demand only for fine quality, which is scarce. Linseed oil firm at 65c.

Philadelphia—MARCH 19.—Flour dull; no inquiry. Rye flour unchanged. Wheat quiet; western red in elevator $1 13¾. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn dull; western rejected 41½@42c; do steamer 41½@42½c; western sail mixed on track at 43¼@44c. Oats dull and lower; mixed 32¼@33c. Provisions steady and in fair demand. Lard—western tierce $6 75@7 00. Butter nominally unchanged. Eggs firm; western 18c. Cheese nominally unchanged. Whisky in good demand; western $1 06¼. Petroleum firm; refined 9¼c; crude 8¼c. Receipts—Flour, 2,300 barrels; wheat, 42,000 bushels; corn 48,000 bushels; oats, 15,000 bushels; rye, 2,500 bushels.

Boston—MARCH 19. — Flour dull and drooping; superfine western, $3 25@3 50 common extras, $3 75@4 25; Wisconsin extras, $4 00@4 50; Minnesota, $4 50@5 75 Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process $6 50@8 25. Corn quiet; mixed and yellow 47@48c. Oats demand fair and market firm; No. 1 and extra white 37½@40c; No. 2 white, 36½@37c; No. 3 white and No. 2 mixed, 35@36c. Rye 65c. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 barrels; wheat, 14,000 bushels; corn, 50,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 5,000 barrels; wheat, 38,000.

Louisville—MARCH 19.—Cotton higher and active at 9½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; red and amber $1 00@1 03. Corn dull; white 36½c; mixed 35¼c. Oats quiet; white 30c; mixed 28c. Rye firm at 53c. Hay firmer at $8 00@10 00. Pork quiet at $10 50. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierce $7 50; do keg $8 00@8 50. Bulkmeats easier at $3 62½, $3 75, $5 00, $5 10@5 25. Bacon easier at 4¼, 5¾, 5¼, 4¾@5¾c. Sugar cured hams 8¼@9¼c. Whisky steady at $1 02.

Milwaukee—MARCH 19.—Flour quiet and weak. Wheat weak; opened and advanced ¾c; closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 00; No. 1 Milwaukee 97c; No. 2 do 90¼c; March 89c; April 89¼c; May 93¾c; No. 3 do 79½c; No. 4 do 73c; rejected 63c. Corn firmer; No. 2, fresh, 34c; Oats dull; No. 2, 24c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 45c. Barley dull and easier; No. 2 spring, fresh, 71c; April 68c. Provisions quiet but firm. Mess pork quiet; new, $10 10. Lard—Prime steam $6 55. Live hogs quiet but firm at $3 75@4 00. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 barrels; wheat, 26,000 bushels. Shipments— Flour, 6,000 barrels; wheat, 14,000 bushels.

Toledo—MARCH 19.—Wheat easier; No. 2 red seller May $1 05¾. Corn easier; No. 2 seller May 37c. Oats—Nothing doing.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 19.—The jobing trade continues active in nearly all departments. Prints moving more freely from agents hands. Printed aprons in brisk request. Ginghams in better demand and dress goods doing well. Cotton goods in steady demand and firm. Men's wear woolens quiet. Foreign goods in fair request.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Central Live Stock Yards, East Liberty.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1879.

CATTLE.

There has been considerable inquiry for cattle since our last report, and the receipts being light the market has ruled strong during the past few days at an advance of 10 to 15 cents per cwt. Prime shipping cattle may be quoted at $5 25@5 35, though $5 40 was obtained for several cars of good steers from Chicago. Good 1,300 to 1,500 steers, fat and smooth, may be quoted at 5¼@5½; 1,000 to 1,200 do, 4¼@4¾. Stockers were in demand with very few on sale; quotable at 3¼@3¾. Bulls and fat cows as to quality, 2¼@3½. Fresh cows, $25@40.

SHEEP.

Few sheep have been offered for sale and few have been wanted in consequence of discourging reports from the east. Prices have declined from 10 to 20c per cwt. Prime to extra we quote $5 15@5 35; medium to good $4 25@4 50; common $3 50@3 75.

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs have been light all week and to-day none were on sale. With more favorable weather and rather more inquiry, prices have advanced 10@15c per cwt. since the close of last week. Yesterday there was only about one carload on sale, whereas 8 or 10 car loads could have been disposed of, and that, too, at the advance. Yorkers may be quoted at $3 75@4 00 and Philadelphia hogs at $4 40@4 50.

Union Stock Yards, Allegheny.

MONDAY, March, 18, 1879.

CATTLE.

There were on sale to-day 419 head, 312 of which were from Chicago, 34 from Ohio, and 73 from the adjoining country. The market was more active than last week, and in some instances better prices were realized. About all offered for sale were sold. Sales were made at 5¼@6c for fair to prime; 4¼@5c for medium to good, and 4c for common. Fat cows quotable at 2½@3½c, and bulls at 2½@4c, according to quality. Fresh cows were again in liberal supply, and sold pretty freely, but at low prices, mostly at $25 00@35 00 per head. Veals continue in liberal supply, and prices rule in buyers' favor, selling at 4@5c.

SHEEP.

The supply was unequal to the demand and in consequence the market was active at an advance over last week. J. Montgomery sold 10, averaging 114 lbs, at 5¼c; H. Nagle, 33, 108 lbs, 5½c; Peter Sheitmantle, 97 at 5 to 5½c.

HOGS.

Although the supply was light the demand was even more so. The market was slow, with a light reduction in prices. Sales were made in a retail way at 4@4¾c gross.

New York—MARCH 19.—Beeves—Receipts, 1,800 head. Market firm and strong at ¼c higher; ordinary to prime steers 9@10¼c; extra 10¾@11c; generally 9½@10¼c. 200 taken by exporters at 10¼@10¾c. Shipments yesterday and to-day 4,380 quarters.

Sheep—Receipts, 4,500 head. Market a trifle firmer and more active for good; dull for poor and common; 1 carload very poor Texans 76 pounds had to be sold at 2½c;